HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

April 20, 1963 Washington, D. C. Vol. XXI, No. 3 NEWSPAPER

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LENINISMS

"A communist must be prepared to make every sacrifice . . . employ illegitimate methods, conceal the truth."

". . . our morality is entirely subordinated to the interests of the class struggle . . . our morality is that which serves to destroy the old exploiting society."

". . . The existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable . . .

"If we are obliged to tolerate such scoundrels as the capitalist thieves . . . it is our direct duty to make them turn their knives against each other."

"Concessions do not mean peace with capitalism, but war on a new plane."

HOW TO SUBVERT THE RED THREAT

SEE PAGES 40-41

OPPENHEIMER ON WAY TO ATOMIC RESEARCH POST ?

Atomic Scientist Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, denied security clearance in 1954 is to get the Atomic Energy Commission's 1963 Fermi award—$50,000 in public funds, with the approval of President Kennedy.

Is this a step toward the appointment of Dr. Oppenheimer to a top AEC research post?

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FULTON LEWIS, JR.

For 25 Years a Courageous Voice

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TWO MORE "U's" OUST N.S.A.

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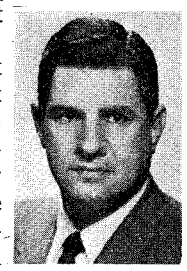
SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Foreign Aid

King Hassan II of Morocco was in town the other day, and a local newspaper came out with a story headlined: "2,000 VIP's Eat $30,000 Spread at Royal Feast." It was all about a big reception given for the king at a local hotel. The government of Morocco was the host and picked up the bill of $15 per person. As to where the money came from—well, Morocco had received $352 million in US economic aid as of last June 30, is getting more this year, and is down for still more in the proposed aid program for next year. I don't believe I could have enjoyed this feast even if I had been invited. —*Representative Joe M. Kilgore (D.-Tex.)*



Wasteful Purchases

The question is often asked how it is that dealers handling surplus Government material always seem to have an adequate supply. The answer is very simple. The procurement officers of the Defense Department and certain other agencies of the government, either through stupidity or indifference to the cost of the taxpayers, make no effort to relate their purchases to the actual needs of the government. —Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.)

Make-Work Projects

One of the most urgent problems in America today is that of unemployment, but in spite of government programs aimed at solving the problem, our unemployment situtation continues to grow worse. Thus, more and more government programs are proposed with the hope that, if enacted, these programs will help where the others have failed. It is time to examine the reasons these programs are not doing the job their supporters claimed when they were debated in Congress . . . Most of the programs are "make work" schemes where the federal government creates a few local projects, employs a few men. To pay for the projects, the government goes deeper into debt. The ultimate effect is to further discourage individual spending through private enterprise, the economy becomes more sluggish, more workers are laid off, and we have moved backward instead of forward. —*Representative Catharine May (R.-Wash.)*

Khrushchev's 'Peace'

While Khrushchev was talking peace and disarmament longer and louder than anyone in our age, he had made 140 threats to annihilate 20 different countries. —Representative William G. Bray (R.-Ind.)

Ask Your Congressman To Put You On His Newsletter Mailing List

Reading a Congressman's newsletter is one of the best ways by which you can get to understand him and learn how he works. Often the newsletter contains excellent analyses of vital bills.

To get this information, ask your Representative and your two Senators to put you on the mailing lists for their newsletter.

Many Congressional newsletters are sent automatically to supporters and campaign workers. Usually other constituents can get them by making a simple request.

Growing Bureaucracy

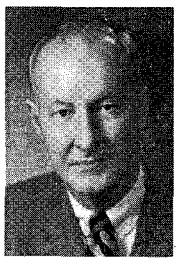
To illustrate how federal bureaus grow, we only have to examine the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation created in the Department of the Interior last year with a budget of $28,000 and 15 employes. In fiscal 1963 the budget jumped to $1,100,000 and 95 employes. In fiscal 1964 they want $2,462,000 and employ 218. Another example of how this Administration proposes to cure the unemployment situation. Also this is another example of a bureau staffed and operated before approval by Congress in the same manner that the Domestic Peace Corps is now staffed and operating. —*Representative Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)*

Mass Transit

Why should the taxpayers of the Nation furnish billions of dollars to provide transportation to people who want to live in the country and work in the city? The answer of course, is that they should not. —Senator Willis Robertson (D.-Va.)

Medical Schools

An overwhelming number of physicians and dentists are opposed to socialized medicine and almost as many are against the principle of federal aid to education. Yet, some have written, asking me to support a bill (H.R. 12) designed to build medical and dental schools, and to provide medical scholarships. This seems to me to be a bit inconsistent. I probably shall vote *against* the proposal because, among other reasons, (1) there is no proven shortage of doctors and dentists, except in remote areas; and (2), even if we had twice as many doctors and dentists as we now have, the shortage in certain regions would still exist. —*Representative Charles M. Teague (R.-Calif.)*



Cuban Shipping

Our Nation should enlist the aid of every country possible—especially those to which we have been generous in granting aid—to impose sanctions on international water carriers which carry cargoes either into or out of Cuba, banning them the right to enter the ports of the sanctioning nations. —Senator Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio)

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TAX AND UNTAX—"We must tax the untaxed to relieve the burden of the overtaxed."—Former Representative Noah M. Mason (R.-Ill.)

PENTAGON VS. CONGRESS—"It is time the Pentagon began directing its time and its efforts to downgrading Castro, Cuba and communism rather than to downgrading the committees on Capitol Hill."—Senator Karl E. Mundt (R.-S. D.)

THE RED INK STORY

By REPRESENTATIVE EARL WILSON (R.-Ind.)

Federal spending is completely out of hand. The wild spending of the executive department is wasting precious accumulated capital. Under a condition of national emergency we could and should spend every dollar possible for national survival. Since there is no such condition, there is no valid reason for the continued huge deficits. Taxpayers are beginning to wake up to this fact.

This runaway spending is building an unlimited concentration of political power in Washington. No liberty can be preserved against a government spending $99 billion a year if that government desires ultimate power.

Spending policies that are so reckless demand complete government control of all details that surround them. This complete control by government is crucial to the success of such fiscal irresponsibility. In short, the government must manage all news and other details of its activities if it is to keep the public confused and informed about only those things it wishes to be known.

The only way to head off the bureaucratic monster that has been growing for 30 years is to cut it off at the pocketbook. For years Congress has been a dismal failure in its attempts to head off the spenders and time is now growing short. For example, since 1948 annual expenditures for all governments—local, state and federal—have increased from $55 billion to $164 billion per year, almost a 200 per cent increase. During the same time span, government revenues at all levels rose from $67 billion to $160 billion per year, about a 140 per cent increase.

WILSON

While spending was increasing by almost 200 per cent in 15 years, income increased by 97 per cent in inflated dollars. And what has this brought us—constantly increasing unemployment, drastically hurt foreign trade, strikes, disputes, inflation, erosion of the worth of retirement income, to name but a few results.

This is what has happened on the domestic scene since 1948. It is only too easy to imagine what can happen in the next 15 years unless drastic spending curbs are enacted.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

In reporting the news, HUMAN EVENTS aims for accurate presentation of the facts. It interprets events from the viewpoint of the Founding Fathers, who believed in limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. We believe those principles will preserve freedom in America.

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FROM OUR READERS

MRS. J. MILTON LENT
Executive Director, The Conservatives
Savannah, Georgia

"Although I was not prepared to be in favor of your new format, I can see how it will be effective. As you know, the conservatives of Savannah, Georgia, came into existence as a result of a *HUMAN EVENTS* conference. We still believe you are putting out one of the 'best hopes on earth'."

GEORGE S. BENSON
President, Harding College
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"May I congratulate you on the fine appearance of the enlarged *HUMAN EVENTS*. Many people count this publication the most valuable among all they read. You are rendering a great national service and I am wishing you the very best."

B. H. PRINCE
Westfield, Massachusetts

"Since I was one of the 6 per cent-ers who opposed this type of format, due to a horror of debt, I want to be one of the first 6 per cent who congratulate you. It is a pleasure to read it in this form, with no chance for important items being scattered and mislaid."

REP. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
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"I have just looked through your first copy with a great deal of interest and found it to be most informative. I know it will be of real assistance in extending the conservative philosophy. May I congratulate you on this great step forward. It is an excellent report."

FRANK SPIGENER
Allendale, South Carolina

"It was a pure delight to receive one of the first copies of *HUMAN EVENTS*. I haven't read it thoroughly but I am well pleased with the new arrangement and your presentation. Congratulations for the noble job you have been doing in awakening the indifferent people of this country!"

FLORENCE CLEMENS
Mechanicsburg, Ohio

"We are very much pleased with our advance copy of the New *HUMAN EVENTS* and are thrilled because now it will be on newsstands! Long life and great success to our favorite publication!"

REP. JAMES B. UTT
Republican, Thirty-fifth District
California

"I received my first issue of your expanded *HUMAN EVENTS*. I believe this will be a most valuable contribution to preserving the capitalistic free enterprise system and constitutional government. I believe the addition of advertising will assist you in getting wider distribution of this valuable *Weekly Washington Report*."

HENRY REGNERY
Henry Regnery Co., Book Publishers
Chicago, Illinois

"The new *HUMAN EVENTS* is an impressive production—you have come a long way since the days when *HUMAN EVENTS* was produced in your apartment and the issues carried to the mailbox by the secretary. I like your format—it is clear, readable and the contents are informative."

REP. M. G. "GENE" SNYDER
Republican, Third District
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"I have just received the first issue of the new expanded *HUMAN EVENTS* and I certainly want you to know that I think that this is really terrific. You certainly have been rendering a great service to this country, and I predict that with this new tabloid publication which will be suitable for newsstand sales that your service to this country will be multiplied one hundred-fold. Good luck and keep up the good fight."

W. E. CHRISTENSON
President and Editor,
Omaha *World-Herald*,

"I have heard it said that only a brave man can be a conservative in these times, but I am sure even a higher order of bravery is required to start a new magazine. You should have a grade of 'A Plus' on both counts, and I wish you every success. The first issue of the new *HUMAN EVENTS* was terrific, and I am sure it will have an even greater impact than your always excellent newsletter."

E. C. McKENZIE, Minister
Jackson Street Church of Christ
Monroe, Louisiana

"I have just received my copy of *HUMAN EVENTS* with the new and attractive format. Congratulations are certainly in order. Now watch your subscription list grow by leaps and bounds! *HUMAN EVENTS* gets better with each issue. It is the leader in its field, by far. Keep it that way. I sincerely hope all loyal Americans will rally to your support. My very best to you."

LUCILE HOSMER
President, California Federation of Republican Women

"I like the lineup and comments of our conservative columnists on outstanding subjects of current interest and importance. I feel that this new format makes *HUMAN EVENTS* the 'tops' in conservative news media; and I am sure that it will be of even greater effectiveness in our battle ahead to stop the spread of totalitarianism and to increase the understanding and appreciation of the conservative philosophy."

LLOYD H. SMITH
Houston, Texas

"*HUMAN EVENTS* performs a unique and increasingly vital function in exposing the foibles of the 'Liberal Establishment' that too many other publications choose to suppress or ignore. With its expanded coverage and increasing circulation it should become an even more effective influence in shaping opinion on the great issues of our times. I believe that a vast majority of your readers must be gratified, as I am, that you have taken this important step."

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• *Pipelines from the White House say Kennedy's biggest worry is that if business declines, with consequent unemployment, he feels he'll be licked in '64. Hence, his unremitting push for tax reduction and wild spending which, he thinks, will stave off a recession next year.*

• Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's war with the Senate Investigations Subcommittee intensifies. One of that group, Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson (D.-Wash.), has privately vowed that not only McNamara's press chief, Arthur Sylvester—who defends government lying—will have to resign, but also McNamara himself will bite the dust. Last week during the uproar over giving lie-detector tests to high Pentagon civilian officials, "Scoop" cracked, "McNamara ought to take a 'judgment-detector test', too."

JACKSON

• *Harold Wilson, head of the British Labor party (which the Administration expects—maybe hopes—will oust the Tories) was in town recently, told the National Press Club that the US should appease the Communist East German government.*

• Last week, Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) revealed a fact concerning the United Nations' financial situation which set the cloakrooms buzzing about that increasingly unpopular organization. He said the UN, after marshalling all its outstanding accounts, will approach a debt of $200 million by the end of 1963." Hickenlooper's study (inserted on pages 5413 ff, *Congressional Record*, April 4) reveals that there is not one UN budget, but 13—all in sad repair.

HICKENLOOPER

• *Significant of the rapidly rising demands in the country for slashing JFK's "wild spending" budget was the demand last week by the National Association of Manufacturers for big budget cuts. The NAM went much further than did the Chamber of Commerce of the US two weeks before. The NAM demands a $12.4-billion cut in authorizations; the Chamber asked for $9.1 billion. The NAM wants a $6.8-billion spending cut in the coming fiscal year; the Chamber asked for a $4.5-billion slash.*

• Federal Reserve Board chief William McChesney Martin received a surprise, indirect dividend from the House Democratic leadership when the latter made a drastic, virtually unprecedented cut in the funds given to Representative Wright Patman's (D.-Tex.) Banking and Currency Committee. Patman, a "funny money" son-of-a-wild-jackass, annually baits Martin and the "Fed" in his committee hearings for attempts to put a halter on inflationary trends by hiking the discount rate.

MARTIN

• *Representative Earl Wilson (R.-Ind.) has announced that all his letters will hereafter be signed in red ink. He says this color will "be a reminder to me as well as to you [his constituents] that we are overspending by the billions. . . . It will bring home the fact that the New Frontier constantly runs in the red and fails to balance the budget, thereby adding to these problems which sap our national life-blood."*

This Week in Washington

Goldwater

Supporters of the Senator from Arizona tossed his hat into the ring for the GOP Presidential nomination last week and pros of both parties were quick to observe that the Arizonan did not immediately remove it.

Peter O'Donnell, Jr., chairman of the newly-formed Draft-Goldwater Committee, made the announcement, emphasizing that he had not consulted with the the Senator beforehand. "We take him at his word when he says that his present intention is to run for re-election to the Senate next year," he said. Goldwater—when queried later by the press—confined himself to saying: "I'm not taking any position on this draft movement. It's their time and money. But they're going to have to get along without me."

Pros, however, recall that early in January a movement to start an organization for the Arizonan's nomination was held in Chicago and shortly thereafter the Senator firmly squelched it. This time, it is noted, he has not uttered a loud and clear "No". Supporters and veteran observers on Capitol Hill remark that "he has kept the door open."

Washington opinion is that the O'Donnell announcement springs naturally from two obvious phenomena:

(1) National political writers who several months ago ignored Goldwater's name in compiling lists of GOP nomination prospects have been including it more recently, with increasing weight given him as a possible candidate. Clearly, this results from the visible multiplication of Goldwater-for-President groups all over the country—a definite ground swell for him.

(2) Mail to Washington reveals that Goldwater enthusiasts remain so, despite his refusal to announce his candidacy, and they often express disbelief that he will fail to answer their call to run.

Chairman O'Donnell of the draft committee says: "We are confident that when Senator Goldwater has seen tangible expressions of support—petitions, wires, letters and contributions from men and women all over the country—he will respond to that call to duty . . . " The chairman also issued a public invitation to a national mass meeting of Goldwater supporters in Washington, D. C., on July 4.

O'Donnell—who has won fame as a political organizer of the victorious campaigns of Representative Bruce Alger (R.-Tex.) and Senator John Tower (R.-Tex.)—is Texas Republican State Chairman. The Draft-Goldwater organization he outlined will be national, with drive chairmen in every state. The headquarters in the Nation's Capital, he said, will service local clubs with campaign material and make suggestions for grass-roots action.

JFK's 'Economizing' Trick

When JFK announced with a flourish that he had cut $420 million from his foreign aid budget, he actually had cut only $166 million. Who said so—who cut "economizer" JFK down to size? None other than Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who told the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week that the remaining $254 million of the claimed reduction were actually unspent funds being returned to the Treasury.

Another Yalta?

Permeating the diplomatic hugger-mugger in Paris, Geneva, Bonn and London is a deep apprehension that Kennedy and Khrushchev might be moving toward a two-power agreement. Such a thought inevitably suggests a parallel with the Yalta Agreement of 1945 in which Roosevelt sold out Poland and other Eastern European nations to Stalin.

A startling story entitled "The Obsession of the General: Another Yalta" in the March 16 *Paris-Match*—the largest illustrated weekly in Europe and known as the *Life* magazine of France—helps to explain why de Gaulle has become so intensely suspicious of Kennedy. The author is Raymond Tournoux, author of a recent best-seller, *Secrets of State*, and widely respected in France as an authority on de Gaulle and his Fifth Republic. Tournoux, recalling what happened at Yalta—especially the fact that General de Gaulle and France were officially kept out of the Yalta Conference—remarks, "De Gaulle has never forgotten and never pardoned [this]."

Tournoux then reports the "reasoning" going on in the Elysee (the French White House): "At this moment, at this tragic moment, the Russians and the Americans are in the course of concluding a new Yalta, a two-person Yalta (*en deux*). What has passed in Cuba is clear. Kennedy and Khrushchev, just the same as Roosevelt and Stalin in 1945, are coming to an agreement behind the back of the others and specifically behind the back of Europe. They are dividing the world—without us."

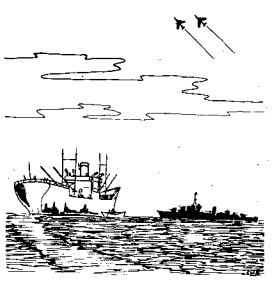
The Case for Cuban Exiles

"What has lately aroused . . . a noticeable enthusiasm for Senator Goldwater throughout the country are his forthright comments on the Cuban problem. He has managed to sense correctly the true state of public opinion." So spoke nationally-syndicated columnist David Lawrence in a recent column.

Last week Senator Goldwater—who liberal columnist William S. White says looks like a "real possibility" for '64—spelled out in detail how he would handle the Cuban situation, the "dominant issue" in America today.

On NBC-TV's "Issues and Answers," the Arizona Senator said we should "toss an economic blockade" around Cuba, accompanied by "training exiles" who want to return to their homeland. We should, he declared, supply them by "airlift or airdrop." His ultimate action—if necessary—would be "invasion by a multilateral effort within the Organization of American States."

The Senator sharply attacked our present policy as being "timid." "[I] disagree with these cry-babies around this town who say anything we do against Cuba will result in a nuclear holocaust. It will not." An Air Force Reserve Major General himself, Goldwater points out that "logistically" Russia can't supply Cuba by ship in fewer than six weeks. She "has no long-range airlift" capability, either, he said.



The Kennedy Administration, charged Goldwater, operates on the "empty belly" theory of communism, that all you have to do is feed people to prevent them from going Communist. "That isn't true. The Communists that we have disclosed in America have been in the main well-to-do people, well-educated people."

At any rate, he stated, this theory won't help Cuba. The Cubans won't be helped either, he charged, by our forcing a stop to the mounting hit-and-run attacks. Kennedy "promised the Cubans in Miami that their flag would fly over Havana again. But now he seems to be doing everything in his power to keep that flag from ever flying over Cuba again."

McNamara and the TFX

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara is still in hot water over the TFX fighter plane controversy. Capitol Hill corridors are abuzz with news that the closed-door TFX hearings—if released—may be explosive in content.

Meanwhile, the testimony of Admiral George W. Anderson—Chief of Naval Operations—was released last week showing that he preferred the design submitted by Boeing. This is all the more startling because McNamara has been giving the impression that the Navy preferred the General Dynamics model which was awarded the contract.

In addition, Anderson cast grave doubts on McNamara's claim he saved money by waiting two years to develop the TFX. The delay, according to McNamara, was necessary to give the aircraft companies time to design a plane that could be used by both the Air Force and the Navy. Accord-

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ing to Anderson, the design finally approved by McNamara is actually too big and too heavy to be used in any attack from modern aircraft carriers.

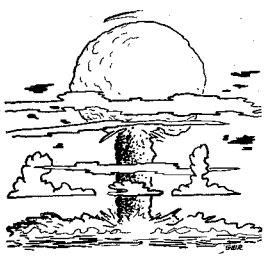
Goldwater-For-President Club

A "Goldwater-for-President Club" has been organized by his neighbors in Phoenix, Arizona. Don Palmer, banking official, is the chairman and the club's mailing address is Box 674, Phoenix 1. The purpose of the organization is to make available bumper stickers, buttons, brochures and other literature boosting the Senator. Information will be supplied to those elsewhere who want to organize similar clubs.

Nuclear Testing

In what is becoming an historic debate, Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) said last week the possibility of detecting Soviet cheating under a present US test-ban proposal is "one chance in 1,000." And this, Dodd added, is "an optimistic estimate."

The Senator made this statement in a 20-page, fact-filled sheet sent to Adrian Fisher, Deputy Director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Dodd has been exchanging many letters with Fisher, portions of which have been published in the Washington *Post*.



Last week Dodd refuted Fisher's arguments for the present US test-ban treaty proposal point by point. He centered his fire on Fisher's contention there would be only a slight chance that the Soviets might pull off a sneak test in violation of the ban.

Dr. Carl F. Romney, Assistant Technical Director of the Air Force Technical Applications Center, estimates—said Dodd—that without muffling techniques the Soviets could easily set off a series of underground tests conducted in alluvial soil below the detection level of 3 kilotons. Romney is recognized as one of America's top seismologists. Moreover, said Dodd, tests of one kiloton or less would be vital in developing a new super weapon, the "neutron bomb," which is designed to kill troops without destroying property.

While Fisher claims that tests in outer space can be verified, Dodd points out that none other than Paul H. Nitze, Assistant Secretary of Defense, admitted to the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee last September that there is no present capability to detect tests in outer space. Dr. A. W. Schardt, Deputy Director of the Nuclear Test Detection Office, Advanced Research Projects Agency, says "our present capability is zero" for mapping such tests.

Continued Dodd in his letter to Fisher: ". . .whereas you seem to think that there is only a *risk* that the Soviets would endeavor to cheat, I take it as a certainty that the Soviet government, which is publicly committed to our destruction, which has violated more than a thousand treaties. . .will cheat."

Rockefeller's Troubles

Rockefeller's newly-found conservatism may be picking him up a few supporters, say the pros, but the heart of the Midwest still belongs to the Goldwater-Tower type Republican.

This was proved again last week when Rockefeller made a pitch to conservatives in both Kansas and Nebraska. While the "new Nelse" found a fairly warm reception in Topeka—though one Kansas lawmaker said he was "unimpressed" with Rocky's performance—he was greeted with only polite reserve by Republicans at a fund-raising dinner in rock-ribbed conservative Omaha. Even the fact that conservative Senator Roman Hruska was on hand to greet the Governor did not warm up the party regulars.

According to Omaha reports, a number of seats at the dinner were vacant. Many bought tickets because it was a GOP fund-raising affair, but then boycotted the dinner because of Rockefeller's presence.

New York *Times* reporter Warren Weaver, Jr., wrote that those who attended refused to respond with enthusiasm for the Governor. "The only real ovation at the Omaha dinner," said Weaver, "went not to the guest of honor, Senator Roman Hruska, not to the main speaker, Mr. Rockefeller, but to the conservative, John G. Tower."

• Rockefeller found himself *persona non grata* with conservatives in other areas of the country, too, when it was revealed that he had recently been duped into sending greetings to the New York Teachers Union on the occasion of their 27th Annual Conference. The Teachers Union is a far-left outfit, many of whose leaders have consistently ducked behind the Fifth Amendment when asked if they were members of the Communist party.

What's Wrong with Congress

Liberals—dismayed by JFK's failure to get his program moving on Capitol Hill—cry that Congress is to blame, that its "antiquated" structure ought to be "reorganized." To this bleat, a veteran of a quarter century in the Senate says "bunk." He is Burton K. Wheeler (D.-Mont.), who for 25 years played a dominant role under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Wheeler derides proposals for "reorganization," recalling the La Follette-Monroney Act of 1946, which he says did no good and only increased the number of subcommittees instead of streamlining them. The Montanan says every time the rules are changed or reorganization is attempted the changes "make things worse."

He thinks the present trouble is due to (1) the President's piling of too many bills on the back of Congress; (2) the failure of the congressional leadership, and (3) the split in the Democratic party.

Himself a life-long Democrat, Wheeler recalls that Senate Leader Joe Robinson, teamed with the Speaker of the House, knew how to "get things moving" on the Hill; so did the team of Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson and Speaker Sam Rayburn. Wheeler's recently published autobiography, *Yankee from the West*, exploring congressional history of the past 40 years, is the subject of much discussion in the Capital.

American Good Government Society

The American Good Government Society will give awards to Senator John Williams (R.-Del.) and Senator A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.) at its annual dinner in Washington. Williams is ranking GOP member of the Finance Committee; Robertson is Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. Speaker of the evening will be W. Randolph Burgess, Under Secretary of the Treasury under Ike. Dinner will be held April 27 in the Cotillion Room, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. Tickets ($20 a plate) at the American Good Government Society, 810 Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D.C.

The Last Hurrah

Chicago pros are calling Mayor Richard J. "Boss" Daley's successful, but disappointing, reelection last week his "last hurrah" (recalling the famous novel of that name modeled on the career of the late Mayor James Michael Curley of Boston). Four years ago, Daley won by a margin of 466,000 votes; last week, the margin dropped to 137,000, despite the fact Daley had been touted as a "shoo-in" and President Kennedy had pulled out all the stops to help him. Many pros in the Windy City predict the Mayor will not run again.

The battle—which GOP pros in Washington hail as more encouraging than Governor George Romney's slim win last week in Michigan on the new state constitution—produced the following results: (1) The Negro vote ensured Daley's victory; (2) Daley lost heavily in Polish-American wards (long a Democratic preserve); (3) GOP candidate Benjamin Adamowski won his spurs as a great campaigner and is hailed as a comer in the Republican party hierarchy. If so many of the "big money" business figures in the Loop had given the support to Adamowski which they gave to Daley, the Mayor might well have lost.

A wave of encouragement now sweeps the Illinois GOP; some predict that Cook County GOP Chairman Hayes Robertson will be the party's gubernatorial candidate next year, and Adamowski the candidate for Attorney General—and both are expected to win.

NOT MERELY GOSSIP

• *A general in the Pentagon—so wags say—put some Big Questions into a computer. Question: "Which weaponry should we use, missiles or manned bombers?" The computer squeaked and rumbled. The answer came: "Yes." Swearing slightly, the general asked the machine: "Yes, what?" Again the computer rattled and labored, coming up with this answer: "Yes, sir."*

• Governor Rockefeller, at a private breakfast with GOP congressmen in Washington last week, made what was reported to have been a calculated slip of the tongue. He told the GOP lawmakers that Republicans should maintain unity. "We can't be like those Democrats," was the substance of his remark. "With them, they have Senator Eastland at one end and Senator Javits at the other." Then, with a grin, he apologized for what some said he called "a slip of the tongue," but other listeners insisted he called "a Freudian slip." Rocky then went on to say, "I meant not Javits but Senator Hubert Humphrey."

ROCKEFELLER

• *Senator Clair Engle (D.-Calif.), Capitol Hill remarks, is running hard for re-election in his state. He has recognized the heat of the "managed news" issue and its liability to the Democrats. He recently demanded that the Pentagon fire Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester, who proclaimed that the government has a right to lie to protect itself.*

• Nixon's recent observations on the GOP, urging all-out fights between prominent contenders for the '64 Presidential nomination, amuse the pros on Capitol Hill. They believe Dick wants to enjoy the spectacle of Rocky and Barry staging a ten-round sanguinary prize-fight. Why does the '60 nominee want that? Some say: to help insert Romney as the compromise candidate. Others disagree: No, the compromise candidate Dick hopes for would be—Dick.

NIXON

• *Senator Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.), Chairman of the powerful Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, recently told the Chicago* Tribune, *"Senator Barry Goldwater would give Kennedy in 1964 more trouble as an opponent than Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, because of Goldwater's strength in the South."*

• Representative William Brock (R.-Tenn.), who waged a shrewd campaign for election last fall, offers a bit of wisdom to potential candidates. He warns that elections are not won or lost on leading issues alone. Many women in his district told him that, although they were Democrats, "they intended to vote for me because Mrs. JFK was again traveling outside the country without her husband." Jackie was away in Italy when the '62 campaign started.

BROCK

• *Reports from Paris suggest that President de Gaulle may reach across the Atlantic for a solution for his labor troubles—not to JFK, but to the shade of the late Senator Robert A. Taft. The dispatches say France will soon have a "Taft-Hartley" type of cooling-off period imposed before unions can strike. It's interesting that de Gaulle goes at it this way. Kennedy has tried to by-pass Taft-Hartley as much as possible, invoking the mandatory cooling-off periods only with obvious unhappiness.*

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FULTON LEWIS, JR.

FULTON LEWIS, JR., receives the American Legion's 1962 Fourth Estate Award for Distinguished Public Service in the Field of Communications from CHARLES BACON, National Commander of the Legion, at Las Vegas, Nevada.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The dean of conservative news commentary got his wreath of roses recently when 500 friends packed the Presidential Ballroom of the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington to do homage to Fulton Lewis, Jr., on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a radio broadcaster. It was a gala affair, but its true significance depended on the long memories which only the older members of the audience could supply.

Twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Lewis first stepped to the mike to give a conservative interpretation of the news, you couldn't have found five people, let alone 500, to do honor to any spokesman for right-wing causes. The depression had rolled over the land, and virtually all the commentators, whether radio or newspaper, were Rooseveltians. Here and there a lone battler for righteousness *a la* the Founding Fathers' notion of the Constitution could be found in conspicuous places—a David Lawrence, a George Sokolsky, a Boake Carter. But you could certainly count them on one hand.

Republicanism had barely started to come back: a young fellow named Robert Taft was making his first splash, and Harold Stassen, then a young businessman's dream of a politician, was looming—temporarily as it turned out—on the horizon in Minnesota. But when Fulton Lewis, as the Mutual Broadcasting System's new commentator, began his broadcasting career in 1938, he must have felt he was pelting a void. In addition to the ordeal of trying to create an audience for conservatism, a stupendous task, he had one other terrifying thing going against him: his seven o'clock in the evening hour was the time when everybody—well, almost everybody—listened to "Amos and Andy."

The years passed, and the trickles began to broaden into bigger streams. Frank Hanighen and Felix Morley started a conservative newsletter back in 1944 called *Human Events*, hoping for a top audience of five thousand people. Today, *Human Events* has a circulation of ninety thousand, including many key people in Congress and in editorial offices who pass on its influence in geometric progression.

The young started to become interested in traditional American individualism around 1950. It was the decade of the Fifties that saw the emergence of such publications as William Buckley's *National Review*. And a new student organization came into being, the Inter-Collegiate Society of Individualists, sparked by Frank Chodorov. This group was a reviving conservatism's answer to the old socialist intercollegiate organization, the League for Industrial Democracy, which had been created by Jack London.

Fulton Lewis persisted through the lean years, helping the lonely spokesmen for individualism on little magazines and in exposed outposts and being helped by them in turn. It was a symbiotic relationship in which the current flowed strongly in two directions. And recently, when a big group turned out to honor Mr. Lewis as a pioneer of contemporary conservative commentary, it was a sign that the "loyal opposition" to New Dealism, Fair Dealism and the New Frontier had truly come of age.

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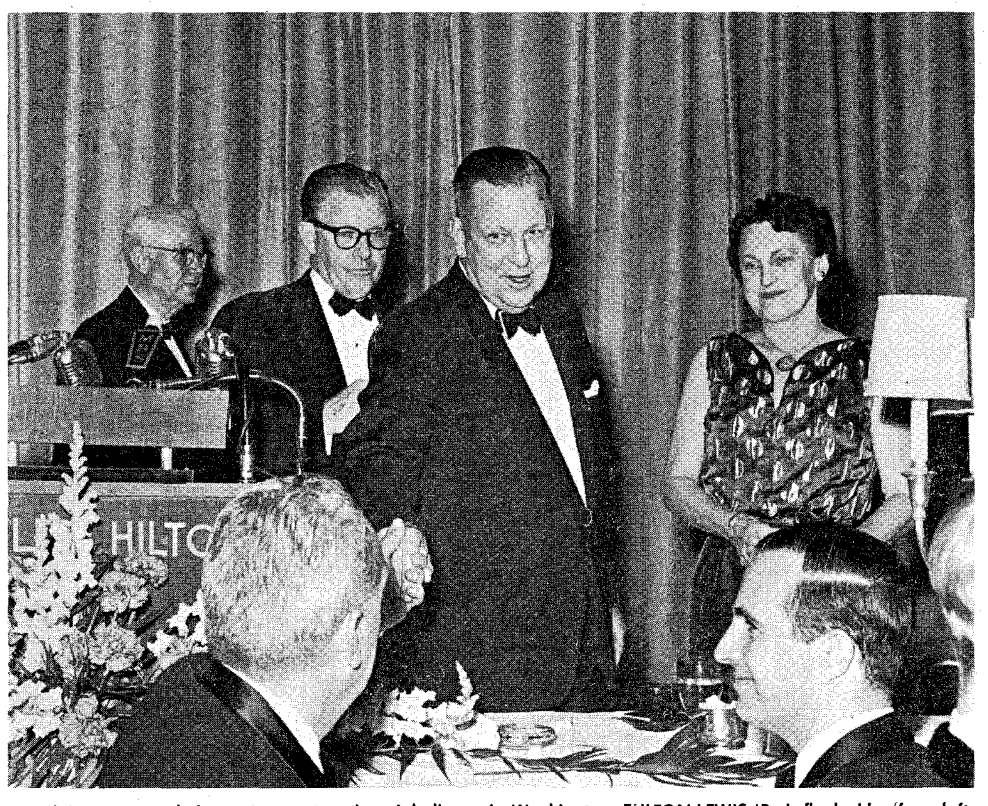


Receiving congratulations at recent testimonial dinner in Washington, FULTON LEWIS JR., is flanked by (from left to right) former Senator JOHN W. BRICKER, GEORGE MURPHY (famous Hollywood actor who was master of ceremonies) and MRS. LEWIS. Extending his congratulations is LOUIS B. NICHOLS, former Assistant to the Director of the FBI.

Many Pay Tribute

H. HOOVER

"My dear Fulton: I cannot let your 25th year on the air pass without a remark—the remark is you have done great service to the American people."

—Herbert Hoover

GOLDWATER

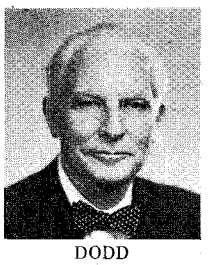
"Fulton, for 25 years yours has been a constant voice speaking for freedom and the American way of life. It is a welcome voice for it is not laced with fear, but is strong in its denouncement of communism, strong in its support of the Constitution and the free enterprise system. I wish for you and for all of us many more years of your clear and fearless statements so that the world and America can be made safe for freedom and peace."

—Senator Barry Goldwater

BYRD

"Please allow me to be among those congratulating you on the occasion marking your 25th consecutive year of radio broadcasting. You have rendered extraordinary service well done, and you have my very best wishes."

—Senator Harry F. Byrd



DODD

"I wish to add my voice to that of millions of other Americans in paying tribute to Fulton Lewis, Jr., on the occasion of his 25th Anniversary of continuous radio broadcasting with the Mutual network. Always forthright and frank, never dodging a controversial issue, never compromising his own reportorial or political principles, Fulton Lewis, Jr., has given the American people a strong, clear, independent, honest, eloquent voice. He has consistently demonstrated a rare insight into the underlying issues in the life and death struggle forced upon us by world communism."

—Senator Thomas Dodd

J. E. HOOVER

"Twenty-five years ago this month, the voice of Fulton Lewis, Jr., was introduced to the American people, as he began his career as a news commentator over a national radio network. Already an established newspaperman, Mr. Lewis brought to the microphone an analytical mind capable of piercing to the heart of important developments. There were many ominous events occurring in 1937 when Mr. Lewis began his commentary. Already the forces of tyranny were massing for an onslaught against the free world. . . . He was quick to spot the dangers posed to freedom by the Communist conspiracy, and has been one of the most consistent voices against this evil. Often he has publicly exposed Communist plots and prevented Communist gains by timely warnings. America can justly feel proud of men like Fulton Lewis."

—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

HURLEIGH

"The voice of Fulton Lewis, Jr., remains the only voice of those pioneers in the field of broadcast commentary continuing to be heard on a radio network. This fact alone attests to his acceptance by the vast number of listeners who know him as a fearless and dedicated journalist. Fulton Lewis, Jr., has proved himself as much through the enemies he has made as by those millions of friends who recognize him as the last of the great strong voices of broadcast analysis and commentary—with the courage to be controversial and the experience and brilliant intellect to support his broadcast."

—Robert F. Hurleigh, President, Mutual Broadcasting System

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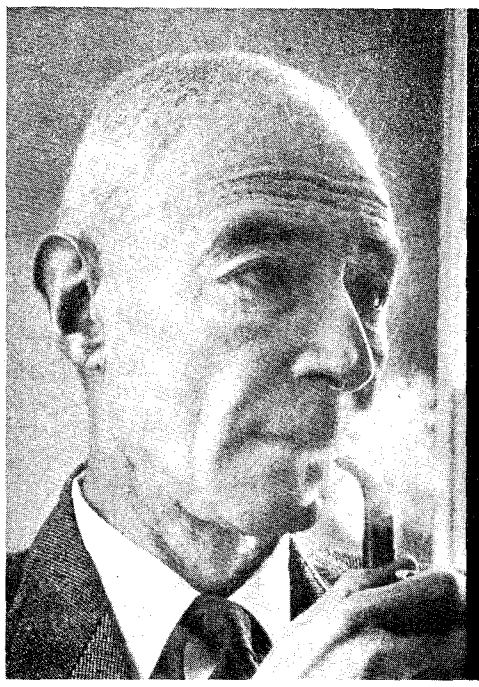
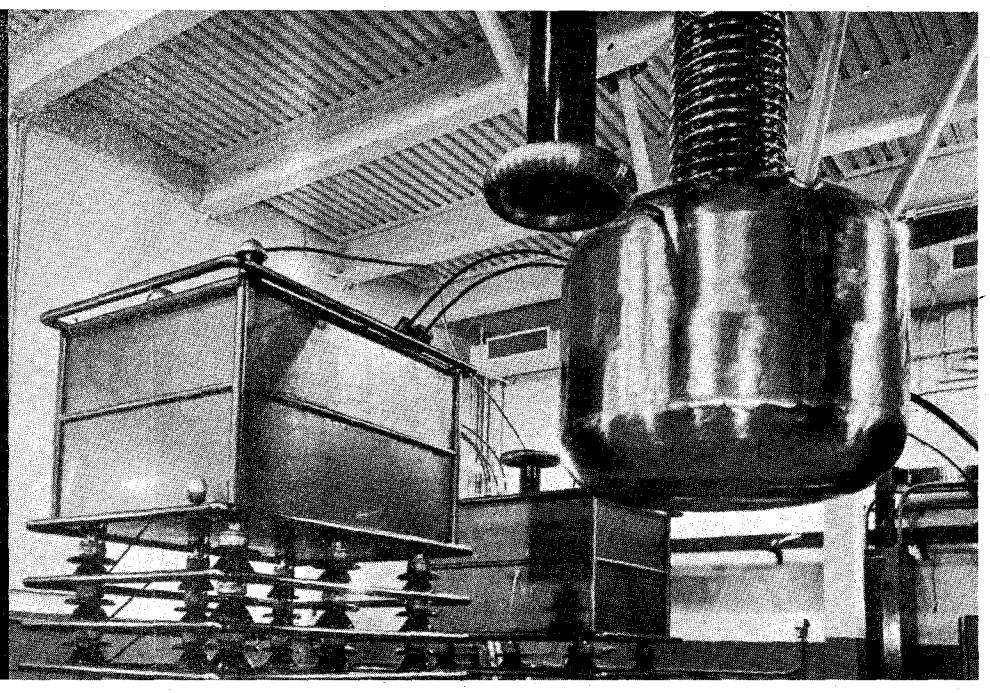


DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

Oppenheimer on Way to Atomic Research Post?



ATOM SMASHER AT LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

By FULTON LEWIS, JR.

In approving a gift of $50,000 to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, President Kennedy has given the back of his hand to Air Force Secretary Eugene Zuckert.

The $50,000 Enrico Fermi Award was given, with the approval also of the Atomic Energy Commission, to Oppenheimer last week. "It has led to speculation," says the Washington *Post*, "that Oppenheimer might be requested to do secret work for the government."

As a member of the AEC nine years ago, Zuckert voted to deny Oppenheimer access to classified material. After an exhaustive investigation—the final report ran 992 pages—Zuckert and his colleagues found Oppenheimer a security risk.

The commissioners voted with but one dissent to deny Oppenheimer a security clearance, ruling that he had shown "fundamental defects" of character and "wilful disregard" of security obligations.

The AEC probe turned up the following morsels about Oppenheimer, soon to pocket $50,000 of your dough and mine:

- Oppenheimer's brother, Frank, became a member of the Communist party in 1936 and served as Party Organizer and Educational Director of the Professional Section of the Los Angeles County CP.

- Oppenheimer urged Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, a known Communist, to work on the atomic bomb project during the war.

- By his own admission, Oppenheimer was a fellow traveler of the Communist party from 1937 to 1942. During this period, incidentally, Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler joined hands in their infamous Nazi-Soviet pact.

- Again by his own admission, Oppenheimer contributed regular payments to the Communist party, ranging from $500 to $1,000 a year.

- Oppenheimer frequently attended meetings with known members of the Communist party. One such meeting was held at the home of a personal friend, Haakon Chevalier, and was addressed by William Schneiderman, secretary of the California Communist party.

- The record shows that Oppenheimer was in touch with other Communists, some of whom are known to have engaged in espionage.

- Steve Nelson, head of a Soviet espionage ring at Berkeley, California, was a guest in Oppenheimer's home. Asked what he had in common with Nelson, Oppenheimer told probers: "Nothing, except an affection for my wife."

- Oppenheimer was a member of numerous Communist fronts, including the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and the Teachers' Union. In a memorandum dated September 19, 1943, Colonel John Lansdale reported a conversation in which Oppenheimer admitted that he "belonged to every Communist-front organization on the West Coast." Oppenheimer later said it was a jocular exaggeration.

- Oppenheimer was an associate of Kenneth May, California Communist, at whose home he attended a fund-raising affair for the *Daily People's World*, official party newspaper.

- The official findings of the AEC were that Oppenheimer's activities were of such a nature that California Communists looked upon him as one of them, a secret member whose ties to the party could not be disclosed.

In connection with Chevalier, the AEC found:

"Dr. Oppenheimer told Colonel Pash [a military intelligence officer assigned to protect the Berkeley atom project against spies], in circumstantial detail, of an attempt by a Soviet agent [Chevalier] to obtain from him information about the work on the atom bomb.

"In the hearings recently concluded, Dr. Oppenheimer under oath swears that the story he told Colonel Pash was a 'whole fabrication and tissue of lies.'

"It is not clear today whether the account Dr. Oppenheimer gave Colonel Pash in 1943 concerning the Chevalier incident, or the story he told the Gray Board last month, is the true version.

"If Dr. Oppenheimer lied in 1943, as he now says he did, he committed the crime of knowingly making false and material statements to a federal officer. If he lied to the board, he committed perjury in 1954."

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"An Open House"

From an editorial in the Washington *Star*

In 1954, while the Atomic Energy Commission was debating its finding, Dr. Oppenheimer published a little book in which he discussed something he described as "the house called science." Of it, he said: "It is a vast house indeed. . .there are no locks, there are no shut doors; wherever we go there are the signs and usually the words of welcome. It is an open house, open to all comers."

This may be of some reassurance, if Dr. Oppenheimer's access to classified information should be restored, to those who go to bed at night and who wake up in the morning worrying about spies. The findings against Dr. Oppenheimer did not bring his loyalty into question. But the Russians, with their achievements in space, have shown that the house of science of which he wrote is indeed open to all.

SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER WILL BE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS.

Announcing . . .

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☐ Check enclosed ☐ Bill me after Conference (all fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, regardless of reason)

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CITY _____ ZONE ___ STATE _____

Circle Number of Conferences attended 0 1 2 3 4 5

CONFERENCE FEE of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner Friday and Saturday, July 12-13, Special Get-Together for Conservatives of All Ages 4-6 p.m. Thursday, July 11. Special rate of $45 for YAF, ISI and students. Additional members of immediate family (wives, daughters, sons) and for teachers, clergymen, $45.

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(Reprints of this article are available. See page 47.)

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HOW TO SUBVERT THE WORLD

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. F.C. FULLER

Because every war has an individuality of its own, Clausewitz was right to stress that "the most decisive act of judgment which a statesman and general exercises is rightly to understand. . .the war in which he engages, not to take it for something, or to wish to make it something, which by the nature of its relations it is impossible for it to be."

What are the relations that shape war today? They are that we live in a revolutionary age of contending ideologies which challenge each other's validity. Should these challenges lead to war, the contrast is between absolutes, such as orthodoxy and heterodoxy, liberty and tyranny, and democracy and autocracy, in which the aim is to maintain an old or establish a new dispensation.

Wars of this nature have constituted the great turning points in history; for instance the Crusades, the wars of the Reformation and of the French Revolution. Because of their absolute aims, all have been unrestricted and, within the regions in which they were fought, total.

> Today we are faced with a war of this nature—or rather are living in a period of incessant ideological hostilities—which embrace the entire world.

It was initiated by Lenin in his October Revolution of 1917.

To understand this cataclysm, it is necessary briefly to examine the components of Lenin's obsession. They are a mixture of Marxism and Muscovite imperialism, and although the first needs no comment, the second has received too little attention from western peoples.

Muskovy Envisioned As 'Third Rome'

In 1469, sixteen years after the capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks, Ivan, Grand Duke of Muskovy, married the niece of the last of the Byzantine emperors, and to this union is attributed the myth that Muskovy was destined to be the Third Rome and the last of the universal empires.

Be this as it may, from then on the expansion of Muskovy was phenomenal, and during the nineteenth century a number of Russian writers gave voice to the myth in the form of a contest between the civilizations of Russia and Europe for the dominion of the world.

"I believe and still believe," wrote Leontyev, *"that Russia. . .is to give the world a new culture. . .and to replace the decadent civilization of Romanic-Germanic Europe by this new Slavic-Eastern civilization."*

Bulgakov held: *"Above the gigantic ruins of the West, Russia. . .will rise up like a Holy Ark. . .Who will venture to doubt her predestination?"*

Herzen dreamed of the longed-for decline of the West, and of *"new barbarians who will come to destroy her."*

And Bakunin was convinced that the Russian people *"will introduce new fundamental ideas into history, and will create a new civilization as well as a new faith, new laws, and new life."*

There were others obsessed by similar ideas.

This vision of a universal Russian empire dovetailed with Marx's vision of a universal Communist society, and, consciously or instinctively, Lenin grafted Russian imperialism onto

"Reprinted from the January-February 1963 issue of *Ordnance* by permission of the Editors. Copyright 1963, American Ordnance Association, Washington, D. C."

LENIN—"War between Soviet Union and bourgeoisie predestined. . ."

Marx's predestined universalism, and thereby transformed the myth of the Third Rome into the reality of the Third International. It is a strange coincidence that a few years later Hitler founded the Third Reich, which he said was to endure for a thousand years.

Lenin believed that war between the Soviet Union and the bourgeois states was predestined by the law of history, and because he looked upon war as an animal struggle in which no punches were barred, he repudiated western morality and called it "a capitalist deception and fraud." To him "morality is what serves to destroy the old exploiting society and to unite all toilers around the proletariat, which is creating a new Communist society."

Not Until 'Shrimps Learn to Whistle'

His experiment in Marxism was an unqualified failure. Instead of the state even beginning to wither away, it rapidly reverted to what it had been throughout Russian history—an autocracy. Marx became a sacred cow, and his philosophy a liturgical language in which Russian imperialism has since been wrapped.

Then, in 1955, at the height of the so-called "peace offensive," Khrushchev proclaimed: "If anyone thinks that we shall forget about Marx, Engels and Lenin, he is mistaken. This will happen when shrimps learn to whistle."

The war the western nations are faced with, and have been since 1945, is therefore very different from the great international conflicts previous to the Russian Revolution, which were fought within a common moral framework, and, with few exceptions, in accordance with conventions mutually agreed upon between civilized nations.

For example, the wholesale massacre of prisoners and civilians held to be hostile, which took place at Katyn, Vinnitsa and other places in World War II, would have been unthinkable before 1917.

Nevertheless, to Stalin and his henchmen they were nothing of the sort, because they held that they furthered the winning of the war and in consequence advanced the advent of the new Communist society—the instrument of Russian imperialism.

Further, although treaty obligations and solemn agreements have been broken from time to time in the past, today it is sheer waste of time even to contemplate entering into them with Russia, since her leaders hold that, because the end justifies the means, the Communist goal can more readily be gained by perfidy than by integrity.

> Arguing with a Russian is as profitable as arguing with a tiger; and after 17 years of unprofitable argument, this should be fully apparent. Time is, therefore, long overdue to cease deluding ourselves and instead to turn to reality. A little history will point the way.

In March, 1918, at the time of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, Lenin defined his aim:

It was to unite the proletariat of Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia with the proletariat of Russia so as to "create a mighty agrarian and industrial combination from Vladivostok to the Rhine. . .capable of feeding itself and of confronting reactionary capitalism with a revolutionary giant, which with one hand would disturb the senile tranquility of the East and with the other beat back the private capitalism of Anglo-Saxon countries."

In brief, his aim was a union of revolutionary Russia with a revolutionary central Europe. Could that be achieved, the rest of Europe would be at his mercy.

Because, in World War II, Stalin violated the treaties he and his western allies had agreed upon at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam, through perfidy he was able to gain more than half of Lenin's aim. Not only did he occupy the eastern half of Germany, but the whole of eastern Europe, except Greece, and he later added Czechoslovakia.

Peaceful War Above Than They Loved Liberty

> These vast territorial gains were forthwith communized; in other words, they became colonies of the Russian Imperium. In reponse, because they feared war more than they loved liberty, all the Western Powers did was to protest.

Between then and his death in 1953, why did Stalin not march into western Germany and complete Lenin's aim? The dominant reason is not in doubt; it was the explosion of the first atomic bomb, dropped in part at least to assist him to overrun Manchuria, although, ironically, it bunkered him in Europe. Without it, any time after 1946 his hordes would have been free to advance on the Rhine or the Atlantic; because of it they were impotent.

When Khrushchev attained power, his problem was how to expand world revolution in the face of nuclear weapons. Fully aware that they could not be abolished, because their know-how cannot be deleted, he set out to convert them into psychological instruments of terror and to cultivate in western peoples a nuclear neurosis.

> With the intention of keeping their minds concentrated on the horrors of war, he proposed total disarmament or, failing that, the banning of nuclear weapons. At each successive conference he discredited them as warmongers, and when to his own satisfaction he had succeeded in doing so, he wrecked the conference, confident that the terrified western peoples, determined to avert war at any price, would urge their governments to demand the convening of another conference.

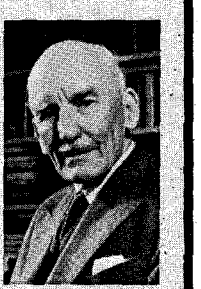
Further to this, his Berlin policy clearly shows that in no way does he intend to abandon Lenin's aim of extending communism over the whole of Germany. In November, 1958, he put forward the proposal that Berlin should become a demilitarized free city with guaranteed communications, and, failing its acceptance within six months, he threatened to negotiate a separate treaty of peace with the German Democratic Republic and to hand over to it the West Berlin approaches.

To Communists, Honesty Is Bourgeois Fraud

To neutral and peace-bemused nations this may appear to be an honest attempt to remove a bone of contention. But, as in the vocabulary of Soviet communism, honesty is a bourgeois fraud. Had his proposal been accepted by the Western Powers there can be little doubt that within a brief span of time Berlin would have gone the way of Danzig in 1939.

When they refused to dishonor their word, he alternately turned on and turned off the heat. At length, in the summer of 1961, the East Berliners took alarm and in thousands sought refuge in West Berlin. This "flight from Egypt" was halted by the building of the Berlin Wall—a violation of the Quadripartite Agreement.

Maj. Gen. Fuller



Major General J.F.C. Fuller, well-known British soldier-author, is an outstanding military analyst and historian. His most recent publication was the third and final volume of his definitive work, "Military History of the Western World."

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Exactly a year later, the Russians abolished their office of Commandant in East Berlin, and the East German government appointed a City Commandant of its own to fill the vacancy.

As he has no legal standing in Berlin, and as the East German government is bound by no treaty obligations whatsoever, legal control of Berlin is left in the hands of the three remaining members of the Quadripartite Agreement—the United States, Great Britain and France.

What should they do? Because they are responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout Berlin as a whole, they can legally occupy and take over control of East Berlin. Needless to say this is the last thing they are likely to do, because ever since the Berlin blocade of 1948 their policy has been grounded on fear that any positive action on their part might precipitate a total war.

Since then they have swallowed insult after insult, and aggression after aggression, with the result that their prestige and status have progressively been whittled away. If this policy of surrender by installments is to be halted, they will have to take the bull by the horns and substitute for it an active one.

ADOLPH HITLER

However long it may take to attain, its ultimate aim should be the elimination of the present causes of war. Second to that, its immediate aims should be: (1) To prevent the outbreak of actual war, and (2) to win what is commonly called the "cold war"—the real war.

As regards the first, it should be borne in mind that, because the destruction wrought in a nuclear war is mutual, the terror its possible outbreak engenders also is mutual. No head of government fears a nuclear war more than Khrushchev, and this is the reason why, when a crisis has occurred which threatened to promote war, he has brandished his fire extinguishers—his rockets and missiles—to allay the possibility of its outbreak. In other words, he has relied on nuclear diplomacy to shield his offensive ideology.

Conditions Favor An Offensive Strategy

Although nothing is certain in an uncertain world, to be terrified by a phantom, when the odds against its materializing are a thousand to one, approaches the summit of cowardice. "Fear is failure and the forerunner of failure; therefore be without fear, for in the heart of the coward virtue abideth not."

As deterrents, nuclear weapons not only cancel each other out but also restrict the outbreak of major conventional wars, because they may develop into nuclear ones. They are negative and result in the passive defensive which, because it surrenders the initiative to the attacker, cannot indefinitely maintain the status quo, let alone improve upon it.

Only when related to a positive policy, one which admits of retaliation, can their power of deterrence be fully exploited. Hitherto it has been the lack of a positive element in western policy that has been the cause of so many retreats.

In all ideological wars, and particularly in the existent one in which actual war has become mutually too dangerous to be profitable, the positive element is to be found in the conflict of ideas in which the art of winning without fighting battles is the chief characteristic.

Therefore, instead of thinking primarily in terms of military strengths, the Western Powers should think in those of subversive actions—an *offensive a outrance* in the ideological field. On them the Soviet cold war offensive is based, and on them should be based the western counteroffensive. An aggressive strategy in the psychological field is therefore demanded.

Do conditions favor an aggressive strategy? They most certainly do. It should be realized that of the 220,000,000 inhabitants of the USSR nearly two-thirds are subjugated non-Russian peoples, vast numbers of whom are bitterly opposed to Soviet domination.

Of them, no less than 51,000,000 are to be found on Russia's western flank in the Ukraine, Byelorussia (White Russia) and the former Baltic states which lie across Russia's western lines of communication.

In addition to them, of the 9,000,000 inhabitants of the occupied countries, it has been estimated that some 90 per cent are anti-Russian, and in East Germany violently so. Like a psychological bog, they lie between Russia and Western Europe.

Therefore Russia's strategical situation vis-a-vis Western Europe is far weaker than it appears to be. Although, in the event of war, she can put into the field many more divisions than her opponents, in face of the above two strategic obstacles, the more she does put, the greater become her difficulties in maintaining and supplying them.

A Bomb Waiting To Be Detonated

Today, in this age of anti-imperialism, the USSR is an anachronism—the greatest colonial empire in the world, and incomparably the most brutal. It is a prison house packed with disillusioned peoples; a gigantic psychological bomb which, if detonated, would blow the Soviet Imperium into fragments.

To Khrushchev this bomb is as great a deterrent as is a full-scale nuclear war; and once the Western Powers awake to this reality, their path is clear.

The internal strategic weakness of Russia has been revealed again and again in the past. In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 it was the threat of revolution within Czarist Russia which won the war for Japan. In World War I it was the March Revolution, and in the Civil War which followed it no less than fifteen of the subjugated minorities, including the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia and Turkestan, declared their national independence.

In World War II, when Hitler invaded Russia, the German armies were welcomed by the common people as liberators. According to Goebbels, the Ukrainians looked upon Hitler as the "savior of Europe," and the Byelorussians were eager to fight on the German side. "Wherever we went," writes a German soldier, "we were met by laughing and waving people. . . The Soviet Empire was creaking at the joints."

Then came Himmler with his infamous Security Service, and Hitler was defeated by his own barbarities. At Kiev he lost his war against Russia by hoisting the Swastika instead of the Ukrainian flag.

In the occupied countries the uprising of East German workers in 1953, the riots in Poland in 1956, the revolt in Hungary, also in 1956—in which it should not be forgotten that the only non-Hungarian people who fought on the side of the rebels were deserters from the Soviet army—and, since 1949, the flight from the German Democratic Republic of nearly 3,000,000 of its disillusioned people, show beyond a shadow of doubt that the Soviet regime in these countries is poised on a knife edge.

Also, it should not be overlooked that more than half of Russia's fighting forces are recruited from the subjugated peoples and are unreliable in a crisis, as was revealed in World War II. Between June, 1941—when Hitler invaded Russia—and Christmas of that year, the vast majority of the 2,500,000 Russian soldiers taken prisoners were deserters willing to fight against the Soviet Union.

In confirmation of this, General Anders, who commanded the Polish Free Army, states: "Many soldiers, seeing the war as an opportunity for a change of order in Russia, wished for German victory and therefore surrendered in great masses. . .many high Soviet officers went over to the enemy offering to fight against the Soviets."

In the armed forces of the satellite countries, disloyalty must be even more pronounced, and as for the East German Army, should it oppose the NATO forces it is highly probable that an advance guard of loudspeakers offering hospitality would persuade it to desert en masse.

'Offensive readiness' has many facets because today a major war is total global, a thing it has never been in the past. Again, time is immediate—there can be no mobilization on the old lines. You are either ready or unready, and, if the latter, there is no time wherein you can catch up. Space is universal, days are reduced to hours, and hours to minutes.

Appeasement Can Lead Only to Defeat

Further, means are vastly extended: peace is a state of war, and the economic and psychological offensive and defensive are as important as, if not more important than, the military. To think in the old terms of defense is willfully to play the part of the ostrich. Lastly, the meaning of words is tremendously important. Unless connoted with the spirit of the age and the environment in which they are used, they are corks which only serve to bottle up clear thinking.

If the causes of the present wardom are ever to be rooted out, the policy the Western Powers should pursue is now clear:

First, they must cease their lip service to liberty and by their actions show that they are determined to fight and to die for it.

Secondly, they must cease to fear Russia's military might, which is held in leash by the dread of nuclear warfare and fear of internal revolution.

Thirdly, they must realize that in this ideological and nuclear age subversive warfare is progressively replacing traditional warfare as the positive instrument of policy.

Fourthly, they must see that this mode of conflict is waged on the enemy's inner front, which Marshal Pilsudski once defined as "the most dangerous of all fronts."

Fifthly, they must appreciate that the Russian inner front is rotten to the core.

And lastly, they must understand that, in a war of wills and ideas, a strategy which is based on appeasement and containment—which can merely react to the enemy's offensives instead of counterattacking—ultimately can lead only to defeat and degradation.

'We Are Faced with Revolution'

"As I see things, the outstanding impediment, which throughout has stood in our way, is that both you Americans and we British are insular peoples, psychologically separated from Europe, and therefore divorced from what may be called the 'European Spirit.'

"You have never had a foreign enemy invade you; we have not had one since 1066. This immunity from war has mutually made us different from continental peoples, and in the past this has in many ways been to our benefit. But today we are no longer insular powers—we are faced with a world problem, a world revolution, and a world war, in an ever-shrinking world. In the mid-eighteenth century, on one occasion, it took Clive a year to get to India. Today, he could do so in 24 hours.

"Some day the world will be all one; but today it is all two, and what appears to be the crucial problem is—which of the two is going to make it all one?"

—Major General J.F.C. Fuller

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV addresses the Supreme Soviet

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 47.)

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New Frontier Can't Stand Criticism

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

GOLDWATER

The New Frontier seems to be telling the American people to shut up.

First, Under Secretary of State George W. Ball went on television to demand an end to the "hectoring" of the Kennedy Administration over the continued presence of 17,000 Soviet troops in Cuba. Then Chairman J. W. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee complained about what he termed partisan attacks on the New Frontier's handling of the Atlantic Community and Canadian problems.

And now President Kennedy himself has called for an end to "squabbles" over the Administration's controversial tax reduction and reform program.

At a recent Washington symposium on economic growth, the President said that his $10-billion, three-year tax reduction program has become the target of "heated. . . partisan. . .exasperated. . .and rash assaults."

". . . It is the Nation," President Kennedy added, "that will benefit most from the passage of this program—and the Nation that will suffer if they defeat it."

Earlier the President told a press conference that if the Congress fails to enact his tax program, its members will have to bear the responsibility for lack of economic growth and continued unemployment and the possible occurrence of a new recession.

Through all of these demands for an end to criticism runs the strain that everything proposed by the New Frontier is correct and anyone who objects or criticizes is working against the best interest of the Nation.

I suggest that if there is one place where non-New Frontiersmen are most likely to be right and the Administration wrong, it is in the general area of fiscal management. As difficult as such a phenomenon might be for the New Frontier to understand, there is still a very good chance that continued deficit financing by the federal government will prove to be the "wrongest" thing ever proposed by any administration.

All the evidence of past experience argues against the President. Indeed, the assaults which he refers to as "exasperated" and "partisan" and "rash" stem from what appears to be a better understanding of the American economic system than is presently held at the White House or the Treasury Department.

They are based on a distrust of printing press money and overwhelming deficits. They are based on a fear of ruinous inflation and further aggravation of our balance of international payments. In short, they are a national protest against the New Frontier's policy of deliberately planned deficits.

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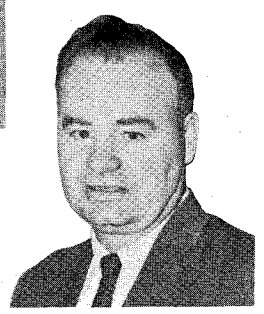
Hamstringing Anti-Red Exiles

By ROBERT ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

ALLEN



SCOTT

President Kennedy's harsh crackdown on Cuban exile groups is being broadened to include the activities of the anti-Communist Eastern European refugee groups in the US.

Behind the scenes, and without taking the American people into his confidence, the President is drastically reversing US policies which have importantly aided these exiles since the late Forties.

This undercover policy shift calls for hamstringing the efforts of the European refugees by sharply curtailing the "covert" funds supplied them by government agencies, among them the Central Intelligence Agency.

Although these financial curbs will not be fully effective until around July 1, the secret crackdown already is compelling Baltic and Russian exile groups to restrict their anti-Communist activities. These groups are closing down anti-Russian and clandestine publications, broadcasts and the doors of their assembly hall in New York, the so-called "Baltic House."

In recent years, the "Baltic House" has served as a major exile headquarters for exposing Soviet tyranny, helping defectors escape from the Iron Curtain, and rallying support in the United Nations to block Russian efforts to legalize their World War II territory grabs.

Leading architects of this "new policy" are McGeorge Bundy, ambitious foreign policy assistant of the President and Dr. Walt Rostow, head of the State Department Policy Planning Council.

These two key policy-makers have convinced the President that if the exile groups are squelched, the chances for working out a "deal" with Khrushchev on Berlin, Cuba and Central Europe would be greatly improved.

At the instigation of Bundy and Rostow the President has privately offered a *quid pro quo* to the Soviet for "withdrawal" of its combat troops from Cuba, in return for which the US would reduce its garrison in West Berlin and withdraw "several thousand" troops from West Germany.

Even if the Kremlin rejects this "accommodation," Bundy and Rostow argue, the activities of the exile groups should be brought under tight control because they "distract from the President's grand design of building a community of free nations, which will expand by its inner strength and attractive power. . . ."

The Bundy-Rostow policy also flatly rules out any military aid or intervention should a revolt erupt in the Communist-dominated Eastern European nations.

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Kennedy's Social Blandishment

By WALTER TROHAN

TROHAN

It isn't news management so much as social blandishment that is the most important item of press weaponry in the bold campaign of President Kennedy to keep his image glowing in news columns.

The congressional investigation is concerned with management, especially the declaration that the Administration has the right to lie to the people or hide facts from the people. This is the more dramatic phase of news control, but the cold fact is that all administrations strive to manage the news to put themselves in the best of possible lights.

It is up to an alert press to strip off the rainbows of adjectives and the neon lights of glowing verbs. And if there is lying or misrepresentation, it is up to the press to reveal the hidden or buried truth.

President Kennedy operates more subtly than the congressional investigators realize, perhaps. They are concerned with the posturing and boasting of press agents, who are intoxicated with their own self-importance. The President prefers to convert and dazzle opposition editors and to flatter and praise his editor supporters in intimate luncheons.

He makes himself accessible to favored reporters, offering exclusive news. He rewards reporters who favor him with varying degress of intimacy. He scatters recognition and first names much as princes bestowed ribbons and baubles on the most adept of courtiers.

Luncheons for editors have been a most successful avenue for turning on the Kennedy charm against the almost irresistible aura of the White House. Editors forget that the President directs the conversation so as to display himself at his best. He leads discussion into channels for which he has done his homework so as to enchant listeners by the breadth of his knowledge and the warmth of his presentation.

Most editors can't refrain from writing about their White House visit. These stories, by some mysterious alchemy of editing, invariably appear on the front page of various journals. Such stories are generally odes to the President with an undertone of praise for the editor by listing the brilliant and penetrating questions he asked.

In the 1960 Presidential campaign, Joseph P. Kennedy, the President's father, wrote me that "as far as Walter Trohan is concerned, if I have any influence at the White House, he will always be persona grata because he was my friend at all times." To which my reply was, "If so, it will be the first time."

It hasn't been; the first time is still to come, and I hope it never will. Not that the President has been critical or has displayed any anger over anything this writer has written or said. I respect his right to present himself and his policies in the best of lights, as I hope he respects my right to tell the truth as I see it.

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The Princess Papooli. . .

By PAUL HARVEY

I suspect that old Hawaiian song is suggestively naughty, though it purports merely to chide the "Princess Papooli" who "has so much papaya that she loves to give it away."

HARVEY

"Latin America" covers a lot of territory, and no one problem characterizes all those nations, nor will any one remedy cure all their varied ills.

But this fact is common to them all: They are amused by the naivete of the United States.

Officially, of course, the spokesmen for these nations are applauding our President's "Alliance for Progress."

Unofficially, they think we're a bunch of jerks.

Last March 15 our State Department said that Brazil's government was infiltrated by Reds. March 17, two days later, our President offered Brazil a "loan" of 398.5 million of your dollars.

One week later, forty congressmen in the Parliament of Brazil announced that they would sponsor a "hate-America" convention in Rio!

We're not getting what we're paying for.

Our President has asked those countries to devise a more equitable tax system, but they figure—quite rightly—that their taxes are none of our business.

If we could mind our own business well, tend to our own fiscal affairs efficiently, desist from this unprecedented "giving away" of all our "papaya," we'd be amazed how much less resentment and how much more respect we'd beget from the people who are now snickering behind their sombreros at the promiscuous Princess Papooli. . . .

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Quicksand Foreign Aid

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Foreign aid director David E. Bell, previously the deficit Director of the Budget, now wants to spend $4.9 billion of the taxpayers' money in his new job. Dr. Bell insists the spending "must remain close to current levels for another four or five years." This is Delphic nonsense; hocus, hokey, hokum.

Dr. Bell and his team now admit Indonesia in truculent Sukarno's hands is an unsound recipient of our taxes for meaningful economic development. Nevertheless, they state: "It's a holding operation." Who's holding what? America is holding the bag.

The Lucius Clay committee's looksee is not going to affect the mentality of Dr. Bell and his quicksand crew one iota. These professors-turned-politician have lived academic or bureaucratic lives utterly detached and sheltered from the workaday world. Except in their public relations pitches to Congress, they simply believe—and are on record—that if our country just spends and spends enough abroad it will somehow do some good. Are they really entitled to try end runs like this around congressional brains?

Yet they didn't make America. America made them. It's up to Congress to reduce our money commanded into their hands—and cut it plenty—for a moral question is also involved. We had to be competent to earn it. Is it honest to turn it over to people incompetent to save it?

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MASS TRANSIT WINS IN SENATE

A bill to provide $375 million for the BEGINNINGS of federal subsidization of mass transit passed the Senate 52 to 41. Southern Democrats cast ten votes and Northern Democrats seven votes against the bill. This Democratic defection on 17 votes was partly offset by six Republican votes cast in favor of the bill.

The bill has gone to the House, where the Banking and Currency Committee has approved a measure calling for $500 million. The Senate version had been trimmed from that figure.

Under the Senate bill, federal grants for transit aid would total $75 million in fiscal 1964 and $150 million in each of the next two years. Opponents of the measure fear that the eventual costs will run into many billions as cities large and small learn they can get Uncle Sam to pay the major part of the bill.

Economy advocates are seeking to defeat the transit aid legislation which can be beaten in the House. No action is anticipated there before May or June, as the Rules Committee has not yet cleared the bill.

LAUSCHE vs FULBRIGHT

Ohio Democratic Senator Frank Lausche voted "No" on mass transit, telling the Senate the federal transit subsidy proposal has already stopped Cleveland from going ahead on its own. Lausche believes Ohio cities should pay their own costs. (See Lausche's statement on the right.)

Another Democrat took the opposing view. J. William Fulbright, representing rural, low-income Arkansas, voted to have his constituents pay part of the cost of transit for the richest cities in the US and their wealthy suburbs: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston and others. The senior Arkansas Senator, John McClellan, voted the other way. No doubt Arkansas voters will want an explanation from Fulbright, who, unfortunately, does not face the voters again until 1968.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY VOTERS OKAY $792 MILLION

Three San Francisco Bay area counties voted last November to shell out $792 million for a rapid transit system which—to cite a typical example—will transport passengers 26 miles in 30 minutes, a trip that now takes one and a half hours. The patrons will ride swift, silent trains running every 90 seconds during rush hours.

The proposal passed despite the principal argument advanced against it: "Sure we've got to have rapid transit. But why not wait and see if JFK gets his mass transit bill through? If he does, we'll save hundreds of millions that Kennedy wants the rest of the country to pay."

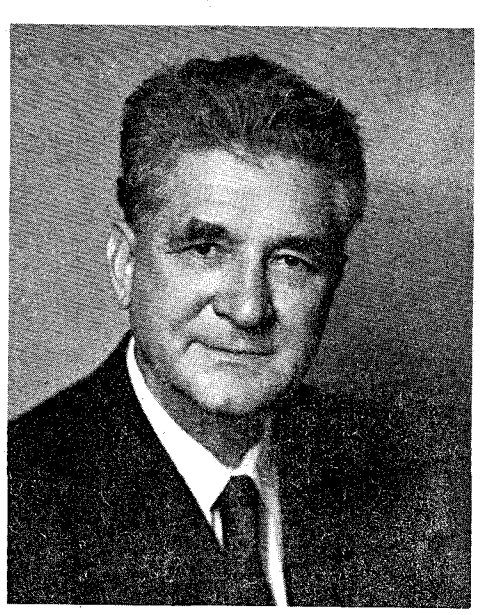
EFFECT ON CLEVELAND

By SEN. FRANK LAUSCHE (D.-Ohio)

The giving away of money corrupts the morals of the people. Cleveland decided to build a transit system on its own initiative. Taxes were voted. Highways were ordered to be rebuilt. Cleveland was going forward with a project to extend rapid transit. The vote was three to two in favor of going forward on a local basis.

Then word came from Washington that there was to be a giveaway program. What happened? The officials of Cleveland changed their judgment. One of the members of the board said, "If the government is planning to give the money away, why should we spend our own money?"

So they changed their vote, and now they are waiting to see whether the federal government will say, "We will give you the money; do not borrow it. Do not try to do the job yourself. The good government in Washington, through the US Congress, will give you what you need." I cannot subscribe to that policy.



SENATOR LAUSCHE from the urban state of Ohio voted AGAINST the mass transit bill.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT—although his state of Arkansas is rural—voted FOR mass transit.

HOW SENATORS VOTED ON MASS TRANSIT BILL

"Yes" is a vote for a $375 million BEGINNING to start the federal subsidy of local and commuter transportation.

"No" is a vote to oppose the federal subsidy.

FOR THE BILL (52):

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS (38): Bartlett and Gruening (Alaska), Hayden (Ariz.), Engle (Calif.), Dodd and Ribicoff (Conn.), Inouye (Hawaii), Church (Ida.), Douglas (Ill.), Hartke (Ind.), Brewster (Md.), Kennedy (Mass.), Hart and McNamara (Mich.), Humphrey and McCarthy (Minn.), Long and Symington (Mo.), Mansfield and Metcalf (Mont.), Bible and Cannon (Nev.), Williams (N.J.), Anderson (N.M.), Burdick (N.D.), Young (Ohio), Monroney (Okla.), Morse and Neuberger (Oreg.), Clark (Penna.), Pastore and Pell (R.I.), McGovern (S.D.), Jackson and Magnuson (Wash.), Byrd and Randolph (W.Va.), and Nelson (Wisc.).

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS (8): Hill and Sparkman (Ala.), Fulbright (Ark.), Russell and Talmadge (Ga.), Long (La.), Johnston (S.C.), and Kefauver (Tenn.).

REPUBLICANS (6): Kuchel (Calif.), Beall (Md.), Case (N.J.), Javits and Keating (N.Y.), and Scott (Penna.).

AGAINST THE BILL (41):

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS (7): Bayh (Ind.), Muskie (Me.), McIntyre (N.H.), Lausche (Ohio), Edmondson (Okla.), Proxmire (Wisc.), and McGee (Wyo.).

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS (10): McClellan (Ark.), Holland (Fla.), Ellender (La.), Eastland and Stennis (Miss.), Ervin and Jordan (N.C.), Thurmond (S.C.), and Byrd and Robertson (Va.).

REPUBLICANS (24): Goldwater (Ariz.), Allott (Colo.), Boggs and Williams (Del.), Fong (Hawaii), Jordan (Ida.), Dirksen (Ill.), Hickenlooper and Miller (Iowa), Pearson (Kans.), Cooper and Morton (Ky.), Smith (Me.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Curtis and Hruska (Nebr.), Cotton (N.H.), Mechem (N.M.), Young (N.D.), Mundt (S.D.), Tower (Tex.), Aiken and Prouty (Vt.), and Simpson (Wyo.).

Democratic Senators Gore (Tenn.) and Yarborough (Tex.) were paired for the bill and Republicans Bennett (Utah) and Dominick (Colo.) were paired against it. Senators Carlson (R.-Kans.) and Smathers (D.-Fla.) were announced as opposed. Senator Moss (D.-Utah) was not recorded.

IT'S THEIR PROBLEM

From the Arizona *Republic*

The Kennedy Administration has thrown all of its influence behind the three-year, half-billion-dollar urban mass transit bill [which was recently passed by the Senate]. With federal aid to education, a department of urban affairs and Medicare apparently doomed, the White House is determined to secure passage of the mass transit bill as part of its continuing effort to weaken local governments and strengthen the federal bureaucracy.

The proposed measure would provide money to state and local governments for construction, acquisition and improvement of local transportation facilities, with the federal government paying two-thirds of the cost.

Mayor Sam Mardian of Phoenix, who testified against the bill in Washington, put his finger on the best reason for opposing this proposed addition to the federal deficit. He said quite clearly that there was no reason for Phoenix to help pay for a transportation system in, say, Boston. That's exactly what the urban mass transportation act would provide.

Of course, once Phoenix tax dollars had gone to Boston, it would be only natural for Phoenix to demand Boston tax dollars in return. Both money and plans would be funneled through Washington, with a consequent loss in efficiency and a resulting increase in political influence.

The extent of the political influence has been demonstrated by some amendments recently suggested in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. These amendments, ostensibly designed to protect workers, would actually prevent the federally-financed transit systems from using automation to reduce operating costs.

The big Eastern cities have their transit problems, as who doesn't? (San Francisco, it should be noted, is digging into its own pocket for a $792-million rapid transit rail system.) The fact is that the problems were created locally, and should be solved locally.

We don't think Tucson and Phoenix (to say nothing of Snowflake and Winkelman) should pay for a modern transportation system in Philadelphia. Nor do we want Chicago and Kankakee paying for urban transit systems in Arizona.

What you can do...

The mass transit bill is now before the House. If you oppose another big federal spending program and feel that urban transportation problems should be solved locally, write your representative urging him to vote "No."

Also let your senator know what you think of his vote. If he voted AGAINST federal mass transit, commend him. Remember the Administration, the labor bosses and the liberal organizations will make it plain they don't like his action.

If he voted FOR federal mass transit, write your disapproval. Tell him that such programs should be paid for by the direct beneficiaries and not by the taxpayers in all the 50 states.

Write LETTERS TO THE NEWSPAPERS about your Senator's vote and about the issue—which will now be coming before the House. Let your friends throughout the State know your opinion of how your Senator voted. Your activity will strengthen chances to re-elect Economy Senators and to defeat Big-Spend Senators.

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OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS
From the Nation's Press

Plus $40 Billion— Minus $37 Billion

From the Dallas *Morning News*

A reminder, concerning the President's proposed medicare program: A professor at Pomona College in California reported that private pension funds in the United States—which cover one fourth of all employes—have soared to a record of almost $40 billion. More important, they all are maintained on an actuarially sound basis.

At the same time, the Washington *Evening Star* reported that there is a $37 billion actuarial deficit in the federal government's retirement fund; that if corrections are not made, the entire government retirement system will be bankrupt by 1980. Both houses of Congress are now struggling with the problem of how to reduce the deficit of this pension program for federal employes.

These two separate but related reports ought to make anyone think twice before swapping private medical insurance for Mr. Kennedy's medicare program.

Complicated and Costly

From the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat & Chronicle*

American taxpayers are well aware that they have had to finance the UN army of aggression that has subdued Katanga by military force and supports the unreliable central government of the Congo. But it is likely many taxpayers don't know how some more of their money is being spent in connection with the Congo.

Under a recent "Food for Peace" arrangement (sounds good, doesn't it?), the Agriculture Department worked out a deal in which the United States will supply the Congo with $490,000 worth of tobacco. Yes, this is "Food for Peace." We are supposed to be paid in Congolese francs—which are of questionable value. And of the francs we get, 90 per cent will be on call for the UN to use for economic development projects in the Congo.

These deals that cost Americans money get pretty complicated, don't they?

Unionist's Bizarre Bit

From the Buffalo *News*

M. J. Fenwick, of the United Steel Workers, offered a bizarre bit of philosophy to a union group the other day:

"Only when the art of leisure is in full flower and the job relegated to the nuisance category—in which it should be—can man come into his own and revel in the enjoyment of a full life."

Let's see. This "full life" he talks about would be enjoyed by construction men who considered building houses a nuisance; doctors who thought healing the sick a nuisance; cooks who felt cooking food a nuisance; writers who shunned the typewriter as a nuisance and, presumably, steel workers who believed making steel a nuisance and their union leaders bargaining a nuisance.

If that is a revelling in "the enjoyment of a full life," Mr. Fenwick can have it.

Chester Bowles Not Qualified

From the Charleston (S.C.) *News and Courier*

Highly discouraging is the report that Chester Bowles, controversial Under Secretary of state, will be the next US Ambassador to India.

When he first served in that post from 1950 to 1953, Mr. Bowles acted more as a spokesman for India than representative of the United States. He was a one-man lobby for India.

US-Indian relations have changed greatly since the early 1950s. The American public realizes that India is not the spotless, peace-loving nation it claimed to be. India attacked the Portuguese enclave of Goa and has revealed imperialist ambitions in Africa.

India currently is seeking massive military and other aid from the United States. But leading senators, including Richard Russell, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, oppose assistance to so unreliable a nation.

What the United States needs in India is a toughminded ambassador with knowledge of military needs. Under no circumstances should the US be represented by Chester Bowles, who has made a career of advocating soft policies toward neutralist nations.

New Frontier Cure-All

How Values Get Twisted

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

The Kennedy Administration has so indoctrinated people with the idea that big budget deficits are a "way of life" in America that leaders in our government often can't think in terms of anything else.

Representative Hale Boggs (D-La) for instance, has just commented that he thinks it would be possible to cut taxes by even more than President Kennedy has proposed and still stay within the $11.9-billion deficit officially forecast. In other words, he feels that since that deficit fugure has already been put forth, we can simply adjust our planning to use it all up. (By this same reasoning, we could have a whopping tax cut if a 50-billion dollar deficit had been predicted.)

The unfortunate thing is that it hasn't occurred to Rep. Boggs or to a lot of others that we don't have to have a deficit at all, and that we should be thinking in terms of how we can come out in the black—not simply "use up" the deficit that has been predicted. Only when our leaders assume the attitude that deficit spending is something to eliminate—not something to live with—can American taxpayers even hope for sound economic relief.

Socialistic Housing For California

From the San Diego *Union*

Home builders of California are alarmed. They fear California is about to adopt a socialistic housing program, keyed to the concepts of the welfare state.

The concern stems from the recent report of the Advisory Commission on Housing Problems. After a two-year study, the commission has come up with suggestions to put the state into the housing business on a grand scale.

The commission proposes to do this through financial subsidies, outright grants, state promotion of new residential developments and rehabilitation programs and it would set up a powerful State Housing and Development Agency, with control authority.

One of the most revolutionary of the proposals is the plan for the state to make "below market" interest loans directly to individuals and developers, by-passing banks and savings and loan associations.

Another recommendation would grant rental subsidies to thousands of low-income families.

An even more controversial proposal wants to do away with the constitutional amendment requiring a public vote for the building of more public housing. The commission report not only implies the people have no right to determine whether they want to pay the costs of public housing—it says so flatly.

There are many conflicts in the report. It concedes that "California's horizons are still relatively unspoiled and unslummed" and it notes that home builders have done a magnificent job in expanding the housing inventory since World War II. Yet it says private industry, without state help, is not capable of meeting the challenge of the future.

It says that California homes are better and larger than those in the remainder of the Nation but it claims that 700,000 housing units are substandard, a statistic which many builders question.

The commission insists that families with incomes lower than $7,000 a year cannot afford to buy a home. Private lenders say "look at our records—we're making these loans every day."

There is much more to the commission's report, which runs through 79 printed pages. For instance, it objects to the present policy of forcing tenants out of subsidized housing when the family income rises. This, it says, disturbs the family.

Governor Brown has yet to present his own housing recommendations to the Legislature.

If the housing industry becomes a vast state welfare program, it is the taxpayers who will pay the cost. The bill will be a big one.

Our Prestige

From the Richmond *News Leader*

In London, Lord Shackleton told the House of Lords that Polynesian cannibals have been ordered by their chiefs to stop eating Americans "because their fat is contaminated with chlorinated hydrocarbon." Now, let Mr. Kennedy say that Uninted States prestige has not declined abroad!

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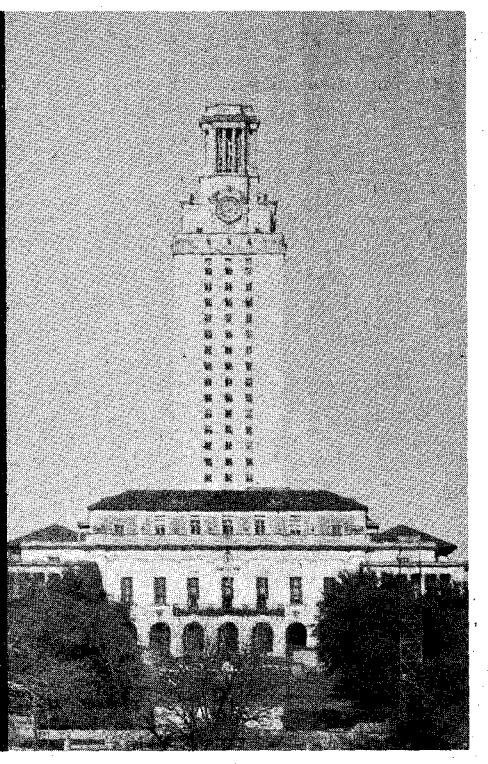
Students voted on the question of NSA membership on March 13.

"U" of Texas Votes to Oust N.S.A.

INDIANA ALSO DISAFFILLIATES



The Main Administration Building of the University of Texas.

University of Texas Votes to Withdraw from N. S. A.

By LEE McFADDEN

Don Richard Smith, a liberal student leader at the University of Texas, is in a most embarrassing position. Smith is the international affairs vice president of the National Student Association, a left-wing "union" of students. And on March 28, 1963, his own school pulled the rug out from under him by withdrawing from NSA.

Two weeks earlier, on March 13, students at the University of Texas voted by 2,102 to 1,453 in a school-wide referendum to withdraw. In spurning NSA, they were following the lead of several other large schools which have pulled out of NSA in recent months: Oklahoma, Kansas, Northwestern, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Virginia and Ohio State (where the student body withdrew from NSA a month after the association held its annual convention on the Ohio State campus).

But the defeat at Texas was particularly bitter for NSA. Texas was its fifth largest member school and had belonged to the association for more than a decade. NSA's first national president was Jim Smith, a University of Texas student. Most important, however, is the fact that Texas has been the key university in the Southwest for NSA's organizational and propaganda campaigns.

Rice University in Houston is now the only other large school in Texas and neighboring states which belongs to NSA. Students there are already working on what should be a successful drive to withdraw from the organization. When Rice leaves, the smaller schools which still retain membership are expected to follow suit.

How was the anti-NSA campaign carried out with success at Texas, generally regarded as one of the most liberal schools in the country? It was done primarily by the hard work of leaders in the 830-member Young Republican Club on campus and the small but vocal chapter of Young Americans for Freedom. But several assists came from the NSA supporters, whose heavy-handed tactics alienated political independents.

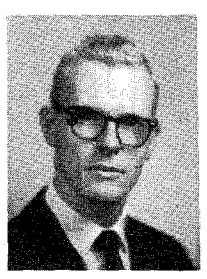
Through an ad hoc "Committee for a Responsible Student Government," conservatives at Texas pounded hard at NSA's left-wing record. Representatives of the Committee spoke and debated before service organizations, fraternities and sororities, wrote dozens of letters to the campus newspaper, put up signs and blanketed the university with literature. Unquestionably, the most effective single weapon used in the campaign was the January 5, 1963, *Human Events* article, "Leftist Lobbies at Student Meeting" by William Schulz. Thousands of reprints of this article were distributed in dorms on election eve.

Opponents of NSA constantly hammered home the theme of that article: While few students have ever heard of NSA and most have no opportunity to register their opinions, the organization continues to take radical stands on political issues in the name of millions of students.

The first indication of the type of campaign supporters of NSA would wage at Texas was the method used to delay and finally invalidate the petitions initiated by students demanding a referendum on the question of membership. After a two-week delay, the student attorney general finally certified the signatures, but announced that, because of the delay, it would be "impractical" to hold the referendum on the date requested. On that basis, he ruled that the petitions were invalid.

Faced with the threat of a new petition, the Student Assembly reluctantly scheduled a non-binding, student opinion poll, after heated debate over whether or not the students (whose money goes to support NSA) were qualified to decide on the issue.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Twenty-year-old Lee McFadden is a junior, majoring in advertising at the University of Texas. A former President of the University of Texas Young Republican Club, he served as State Organizational Chairman of Young Texans for Cox during the 1962 Texas gubernatorial campaign. He was active in the formation of a chapter of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualistsis on the Texas campus and is a member of the Young Americans for Freedom Policy Committee at the University of Texas. McFadden currently serves as Legislative Assistant for Representative Maurice B. Ball from Dallas, one of the seven new Republican members of the Texas Legislature.

A second underhanded tactic employed by the liberals was the formation of a "non-partisan" student government investigating committee to obtain facts on the issue and present them to the student body via the pages of the *Daily Texan*. Chairman of this "non-partisan" committee was an avowed NSA supporter who handpicked the other members and all of the witnesses.

It was no surprise that all but one of the witnesses "invited" to testify supported NSA. But the committee was so obviously rigged that the maneuver backfired, simply underscoring the charges—leveled at Texas and elsewhere—that NSA has never been "democratic" or "representative" of student opinion.

As the campaign progressed, and the liberals saw they were losing, NSA sent in two of its national officers to try to save the day. Many students resented the intrusion and refused to buy the explanation that the officials just happened to be in Austin by coincidence.

Only hours before the election, in a last-ditch attempt to cloud the issue, NSA supporters launched a frantic attack on the Young Republicans and the part they had played in the campaign. This was perhaps the greatest error they made, for it misjudged the growing strength of the new Republican party in Texas, particulary on the college campuses. This final attack solidified the opposition and brought out the vote.

When the votes were counted, it was clear that an overwhelming majority of the students at Texas "wanted out" of NSA. That, of course, didn't mean that they would get out. The referendum was not binding on the Student Assembly, which had reserved the right to veto the decision of its constituents. Twice before, polls taken at Texas showed that the students wanted to withdraw from NSA, but the polls were ignored.

Immediately after the referendum ballots were counted, the liberals began a campaign to discredit the poll as a sampling of "uninformed voters" and an expression of "provincialism." Ronnie Cohen, a former NSA delegate and past member of the Student Assembly, told the *Daily Texan* right after the votes were counted: "I would vote against following the mandate of the referendum because NSA failed 3 to 2, and as representative of my constituents, I would represent the 2."

Another NSA advocate had this to say: "I hope this group [the Student Assembly] will not be led by the blind and will make a wise, intelligent decision to continue participation. . . ."

Don Richard Smith must have been proud of these boys, for their statements are so very typical of the attitude of the organization he serves as international affairs vice president: *"Democracy's fine, as long as we get more than half of the votes."*

Fortunately, the Student Assembly didn't see it that way. Like it or not, its members decided that discretion was the better part of valor. By a vote of 20 to 7, the Assembly upheld the mandate of the referendum by withdrawing Texas' membership in NSA, cut off all funds for delegates to any meetings of the national group and specifically provided that any future move to rejoin NSA must be preceeded by a school-wide referendum in favor of such a move.

WHAT NSA STANDS FOR

At its annual conventions, the National Student Association has passed dozens of resolutions, which include:

- **Defense of Japanese student rioting against former President Eisenhower.**
- **Praise for Fidel Castro's educational "reforms" and earlier condemnation of the Batista government in Cuba for suppressing "academic freedom."**
- **Recommendation that the House Un-American Activities Committee be abolished.**
- **Opposition to loyalty oaths for students receiving federal loans.**
- **Criticism of US aid to such allies as Spain and Portugal—but not a word of complaint concerning US aid to Yugoslavia and Poland.**
- **Calls for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act.**
- **Protests against the firing of Communist teachers.**
- **Denunciation of US measures to achieve nuclear superiority.**

Also at Indiana:

In a late development, students at Indiana University on April 4 voted to disaffiliate from NSA, 4,071 to 2,526. While conservatives failed to elect their candidate for student body president, candidates campaigning against Indiana University's membership in NSA won 9 of 11 contested races for the powerful student senate. According to Indiana University students, two-thirds of the Indiana University senate is now conservative.

Members of Young Americans for Freedom and the Young Republicans sparked the campaign against NSA. Indiana University had held membership since 1956, according to Tim Roberts, a leading NSA opponent. Large share for the victory, says Roberts, should go to the "STOP NSA Committee," organized by Indiana senior Tom Huston. Huston is Midwest Regional Chairman of YAF.

NEXT WEEK: "How the Battle Against NSA Was Won at Indiana"

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WHEN MAN PLAYS GOD

By REV. I. E. HOWARD

Reprinted with permission from *Christian Economics*

Isaiah 14:12,13 - How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer . . . ! For thou has said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God.

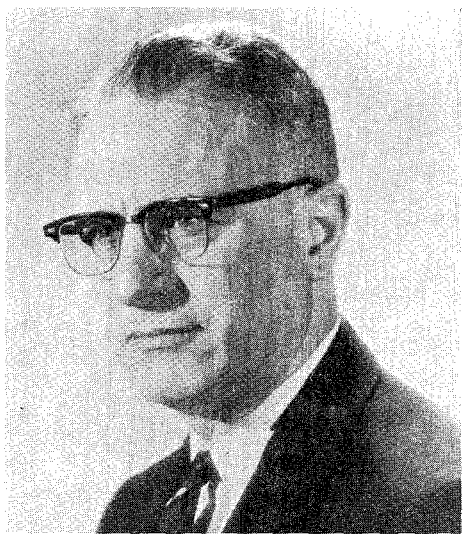
Man has all the divine attributes! cried Eugene V. Debs, the famous Socialist, in a speech at Girard, Kansas, in 1908. In this declaration, he spoke for the humanistic, liberal movement which consistently has been marked by a denial of man's creatureliness and by a presumption of divine attributes. Keynesian economics makes government the savior of society, thus sharing in this presumption of humanistic liberalism which was also the primal sin of Lucifer.

Lucifer did not publish his aspirations. They were in his heart. Likewise, the modern liberal will loudly disclaim the charge, while in his heart he thinks: "I will ascend into heaven."

There are no limits to liberal pretensions. Through coerced collectivist action, he boasts that he can solve any social problem. The "farm problem" is our most notorious example of both the liberals' attempt to play God and his utter failure to deliver what he has promised.

Richard T. Ely, an early American Socialist, warned that socialism could never succeed until it collectivized the farmers, but this would be difficult to accomplish. Taking their cue from Ely, the Socialists turned their attention to the "farm problem" as soon as they were in positions of power....

The Kennedy Administration's farm bill, which was happily defeated last



REV. HOWARD

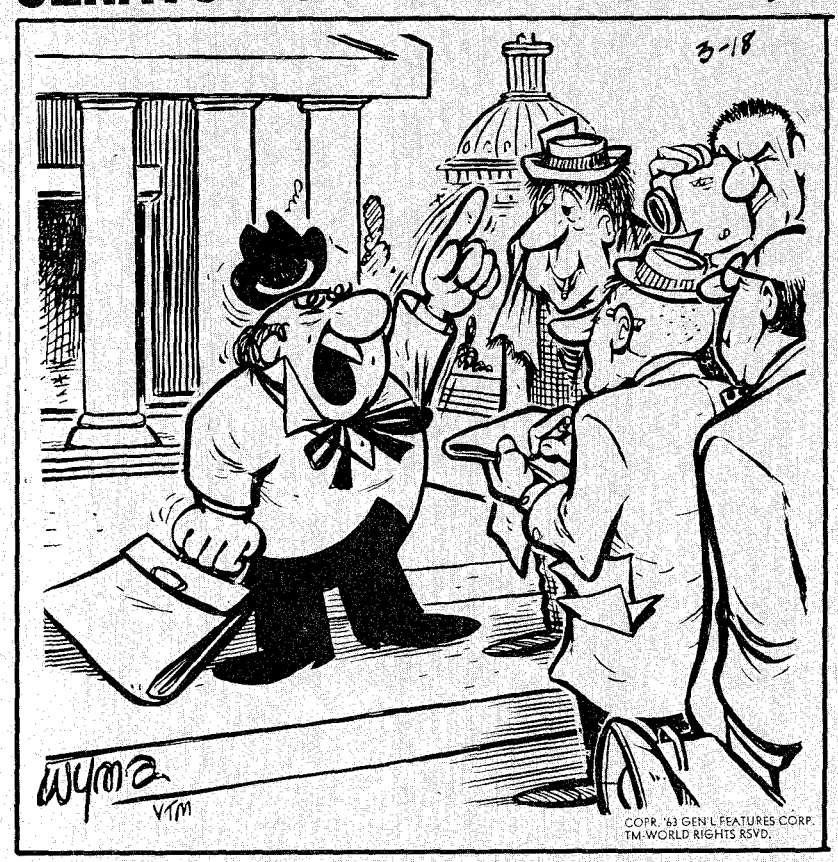
June, proposed stricter controls over the farmers than they had yet known. Mr. Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, described it as "naked coercion" which would have faced the farmers with the alternatives of accepting strait-jacket controls or bankruptcy caused by surplus farm produce which the government threatened to dump on the market if the farmers refused to go along.

In spite of billions of dollars spent to limit production, farm production has steadily increased, piling up surpluses in storage bins under the watchful eye of helpful citizens, among whom was Billie Sol Estes. In spite of more billions to support farm prices and to protect farm income, the gap between what the farmer pays for what he gets and what he receives for what he sells continues to widen. The entire farm program has been an enormous failure!

The significant fact is that the farm program is one clear example of what happens when men play God.

When government pretends it can distribute wealth more justly than the market process; can abolish poverty which Jesus said would never be abolished; can rewrite the laws of economics so that he who will not work can eat; and bring heaven to earth by means of a planned economy, such planners have shared in the sin of Lucifer and will bring, not heaven to earth, but will bring any nation, so planned and so directed, to the gates of hell.

SENATOR CAUCUS by Pete Wyma



"Personally, I think the whole *country* would be healthier if certain people hiked 50 miles out of the capital — and never came *back!*"

WHAT HAPPENED TO L.B.J.?

By VICTOR LASKY

Whatever happened to Lyndon Johnson?

Well, folks, for one thing, the Vice President has been riding shotgun on the New Frontier. Any darn critter who dares criticize the man in the White House better get himself ready for a showdown. Lyndon, the fastest draw in the West, will be gunnin' for him. Sure as shootin'.

A Forgotten Man

However, for the most part, Lyndon is Washington's forgotten man. The man who President Kennedy said would play a greater role than Richard Nixon did during the Eisenhower years is rarely heard from these days. And he appears to have little to say in the making of crucial national policies.

And more's the pity.

For Lyndon Johnson, with all his faults, is one of the most able men in Washington. And he knows it. But the Vice President's experience and maturity are not being put to proper use. Had he been called in prior to the Bay of Pigs, for example, that ignominious failure for the US might have been averted. Likewise, it appears the Vice President did not play a key role in the events leading to last fall's showdown over Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Like a well-schooled Throttlebottom, a name that galls him to the bottom of his expansive Texas soul, Lyndon Johnson has accepted a secondary role with an alacrity that few of his friends would have believed possible several years ago.

The once-powerful former Senate Majority Leader is playing for big stakes—a crack at the Presidential nomination in 1968. Meanwhile, as with every Vice President, Johnson is only a heartbeat away from the Presidency.

Mr. Johnson is making a conscientious effort to avoid the appearance of seeking attention. He leaves press conferences to the President. When he does speak he says the right things about what a great and fearless leader we now have in the White House.

All Speeches Recorded

To make sure nothing will go wrong, the Vice President has recordings made of all his speeches. This provides him with some protection against those busybodies who inevitably run to the White House with tales that Lyndon is making ugly remarks about the President.

Let the record be clear: Mr. Johnson no longer makes ugly remarks about Mr. Kennedy.

There was a time, however, when Lyndon Johnson was not too concerned about Mr. Kennedy's sensibilities. That was when Lyndon felt that a young man with Mr. Kennedy's limited qualifications could gain a good deal of experience as Vice President.

In seeking the Presidential nomination for himself, Mr. Johnson publicly lashed at Mr. Kennedy for his inexperience, immaturity, inherited wealth, absenteeism as a Senator, friendship for the late Senator Joe McCarthy and the attitude taken by Kennedy's father toward Adolph Hitler before World War II.

No Chamberlain Type

"I was never any Chamberlain umbrella policy man," Johnson shouted at the 1960 Democratic convention. "I never thought Hitler was right."

And when Bobby Kennedy predicted that the outcome of the convention would be decided five hours before its official opening—which it was—Lyndon Johnson bellowed:

"There are countries in the world where such pure arrogance is customary in politics. This is not that kind of a country."

But this is the kind of country where to be born a Southerner almost automatically rules you out of contention for the Presidency.

V-P Post Humbling

Generally, the Vice Presidency has been a humbling experience for Johnson, but he plays the game well. And now he publicly castigates those benighted souls who take pot shots at President Kennedy. In a remarkable speech, Mr. Johnson recently called for what amounts to ending the debate over Cuba. He contended that criticism threatens to paralyze the government and weaken or destroy public confidence in the President.

Addressing the National Advertising Council, Mr. Johnson did not confine his complaint to the contention that GOP criticism was, in effect, unpatriotic. He raised the smoke screen of interference with the separation of powers. He suggested that the problem was Executive and not Legislative. As a former Senate Majority Leader, Mr. Johnson, of course, knows better.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Not that the Vice President opposes partisanship. Perish the thought! "In partisanship, as in patriotism," he says, "there must be standards by which responsible men abide."

Mr. Johnson quite graciously is willing to set those standards. In fact, he is even willing to tell the Republicans what they can be partisan about.

Surely Mr. Johnson realizes that one of the privileges—if not one of the duties—of the opposition in representative government is to criticize, and the policies of any administration are healthier for it. In that respect the Kennedy Administration is no more immune than any other.

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Miami picketers protest US Navy action against Cuban exile raiders.

Approximately 30 pickets, made up half of American citizens and half of Cuban exiles, picketed the Recruiting Offices of the US Navy in downtown Miami. The picketing was in protest against the Kennedy Administration's use of the US Navy and the US Coast Guard to protect and guarantee the Cuban Communist dictatorship. The signs carried such messages as:

"JOIN THE US NAVY—AND HELP DEFEND CASTRO"

"US NAVY—CASTRO'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE"

"BRIGADE FLAG OVER A FREE CUBA?—FREE OF WHAT?"

"AND NOW THE SECOND BETRAYAL"

"WE WANT ARMS—NOT ALMS"

"ET TU—J.F.K.?"

"CUBA FREE IN '63—OR 2063"

"WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE?"

"WHICH CUBANS DOES THE NAVY HAVE ORDERS TO SHOOT?"

"WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO THE LAND OF THE *FREE,* AND THE HOME OF THE *BRAVE?*"

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Hit and Run Raids: "Irresponsibility?"

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

One of the most adventurous chapters in World War II was written by the Allied commando units whose specialty was hit-and-run raids along the coast of Nazi-held Europe.

The purpose of the assaults, which cost the Allied powers mightily both in dollars and in lives, was obvious. For one thing, they pinned down sizable numbers of Adolf Hitler's military forces. No one could be certain when a commando landing might blossom into a full-scale invasion. For another, they provided intelligence-gathering opportunities—first-hand inspections of coastal installations, for example. For still another, they afforded the captive peoples a glimmer of hope that the long Nazi night would one day end.

The commando raids, so far as we know, fulfilled their purpose. And if World War II were to be refought today, we dare say that the raids would remain an important factor.

Against that background, it is difficult to understand today's Administration position that comparable raids by Cuban exile units on Fidel Castro's island fortress are "irresponsible."

The United States, to be sure, is entitled to object to anti-Castro assaults that might be launched from US territory. To acquiesce in ventures of that sort would be to bestow upon non-Americans the opportunity to embroil the United States in war. But it scarcely makes sense to guarantee Castro against assaults from any quarter whatever.

The forays undertaken by the Cuban refugees are acts of cardinal bravery. It is only too clear what fate would befall those who might fall into Castro's hands. They are also acts of desperation. The typical Cuban refugee, frustrated by the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion and by the Soviet Union's tightening stranglehold on his native land, can see little hope for Cuba's liberation except through an unending series of harassments, culminating eventually in an actual invasion.

It may well be that commando raids Cuban-style do not fit into our apparent strategy to avoid offending Nikita S. Khrushchev. But where brave men are willing to die for freedom, there is, we submit, considerably more than "irresponsibility."

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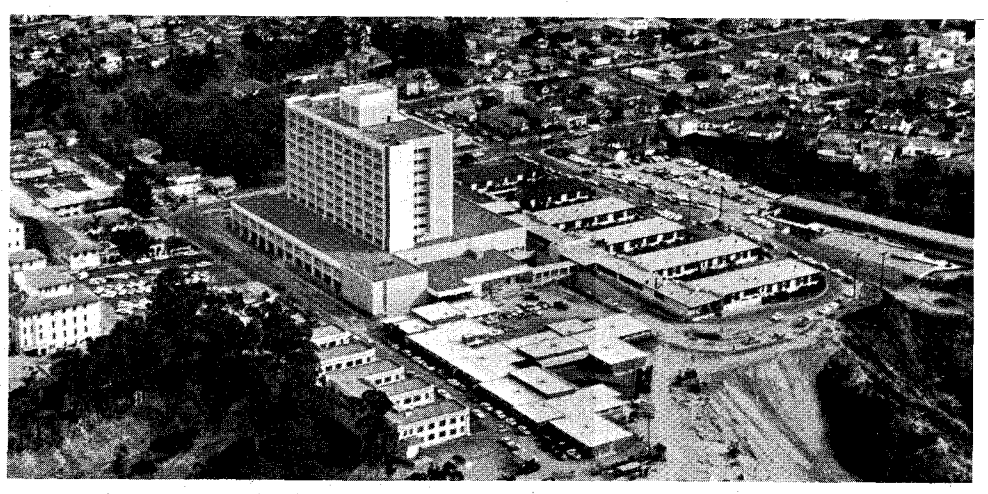
DOUBLE LABOR—DOUBLE COST

Plumbers Union Insists Hospitals, Salk Research Institute, Remove Pipes From Medical Equipment So Plumbing Members Can Reinstall It

By VICTOR RIESEL



Here at the SAN DIEGO COUNTY HOSPITAL the plumbers local claimed, for example, the right to install 2-inch tubing on three large surgical sterilizing machines—tubing that had already been installed at the manufacturer's home plant. —Photos courtesy San Diego Union-Tribune

This is the story of two hospitals, and the Salk Institute of Biological Studies and a $52 million city sewage system. They all have two things in common: pipes and a plumbers' union demand that the tubing be removed from costly equipment already installed, but not installed by the plumbers.

This would mean removing piping from sensitive laboratory equipment, sterilizers, autopsy tables, whirlpool baths, X-ray developers, and special boilers as well as expensive dishwashing machines.

I write this story as much as an appeal to reason as I do in angry protest. I ran into it in San Diego. There, the Salk research institute is rising on the cliffs above the Pacific in lovely La Jolla. The land was donated to Dr. Salk by the people of San Diego.

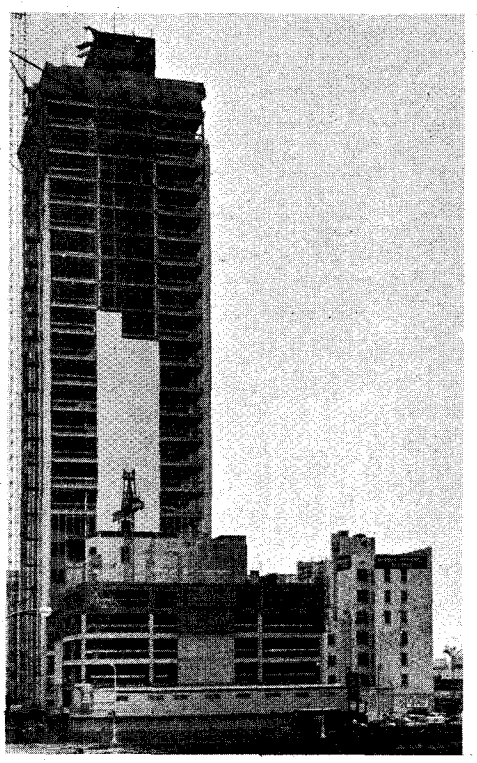
Local plumbers officials have told the contractors that the union men will install laboratory equipment only if they are also allowed to "fabricate" all pipe less than two inches in diameter.

This creates a crisis. The pipes are an integral part of the complex research equipment. Much of it is delicate. Much is calibrated scientifically checked out. Furthermore, many of these laboratory items are the personal property of the scientists who will work in painstaking medical research with Dr. Salk, developer of the anti-polio vaccine.

And not too far off is the new San Diego County Hospital. There, too, the plumbers local claimed the right to what they call fabrication on the construction site. They claimed, for example, the right to install the 2-inch tubing on three big surgical sterilizing machines. But these units already had the piping installed at the home plant of the American Sterilizer Co.

Well, said the local's officials, there were alternatives. The pipes could be taken out of the sterilizing equipment and discarded. Then new pipes could be fabricated and installed by the union's members. Or the units could be sent back to the factory. Each weighs 9,000 pounds. There the piping could be removed and the stripped units could be returned to the San Diego Hospital.

The company has said with understandable indignation that if the units



An air-conditioning subcontractor on this new, 25-story U. S. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING was forced, under the union clause, to replace 1,500 pieces of copper tubing that were parts of the air-conditioning units when purchased.

are disassembled, it would void all guarantees. It could not send stripped units. The sterilizers must be fully assembled in the plant to be tested.

There are also 125 new stainless steel sinks already installed in the hospital. The union wants them removed so its members can reinstall the already affixed sink-drainboard units.

Now, there is no question at all of union labor. The drainboards were planted by members of the sheet metal workers' local. This happened in November, 1962. But the plumbers still want the sinks taken out so they can replace the drainboards—or they won't hook the tubing to the water and drain pipes.

There is another medical institute being built—the Scripps Hospital. This is a mile or so from the Salk site. Since American Sterilizer equipment is scheduled for Scripps, the contractors expect the same difficulties.

There is San Diego's Metropolitan Sewage Treatment Plant. It is part of the city's $52-million system now under construction. The plumbers threatened to picket and shut down the entire project unless they were allowed to dismantle the small pipe on boilers and water softeners. They wanted to reinstall new pipe for the old, by cutting and threading new tubing right on the job site.

The boilers, like the hospital sterilizers, had come from their manufacturer complete with pipes. The contractor went ahead and installed it. The plumbers did not shut down the sewage system.

But a private building in downtown San Diego did not come off so easily. An air-conditioning subcontractor on the new 25-story U.S. National Bank building there had been forced, under the union clause, to remove 1500 pieces of copper tubing from the air-conditioning units. The pieces were discarded. New tubing was brought in. It was bent to needed angles. It was cut and reinstalled in place of tubing originally part of the equipment bought from a Midwest firm.

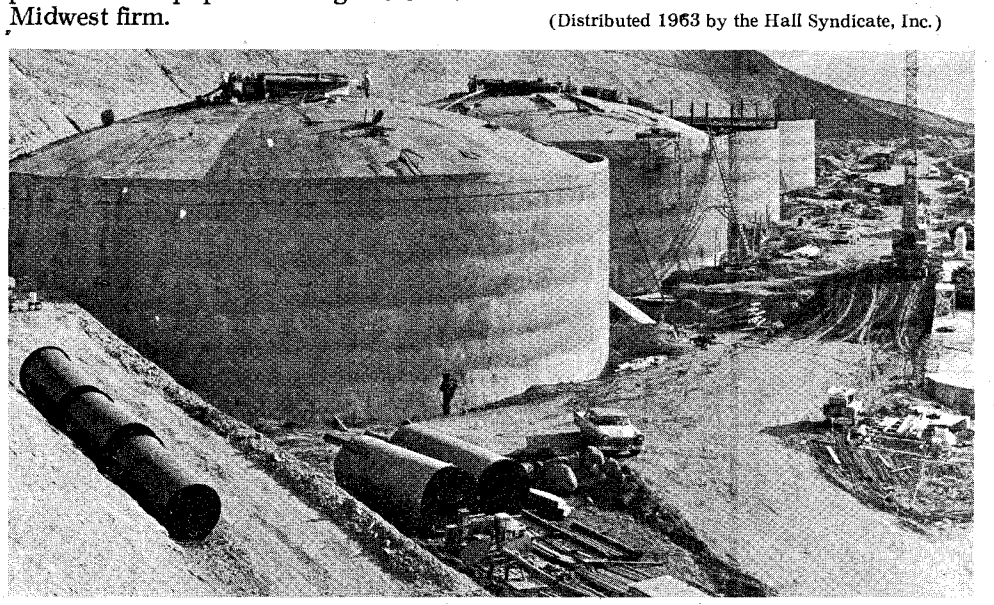
There have been labor-management conferences. The union has claimed that its over-all contract calls for local fabrication, assembling and attaching of all pipe less than two inches in diameter. Contractors say that this should mean only pipes used to connect the equipment, such as sterilizers on X-ray developers, with water, drain and steam lines. But the union now insists on the piping attached to the equipment itself.

Of course, there is anger in the community. Of course, this situation exists in other areas. Of course the anger spreads. Of course labor's image blurs. Ofcourse no community or contractor wants to pay double. Dollars are hard to come by.

And where's the principle? Most of the equipment is union made and union affixed anyway.

Is there no successful appeal to reason?

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)



The plumbers threatened to picket and shut down the SAN DIEGO METROPOLITAN SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT project unless they were allowed to dismantle the small pipe on boilers and water softeners and install new.

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